

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 3797.—VOL CXL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912.

With Beautiful Coloured Supplement:
"Partridges in the Winter-Time." **SIXPENCE.**

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THE UNION JACK AND FLAGS OF ISLAM IN CONJUNCTION IN A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION: A MOST SIGNIFICANT AND REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE RECENT MUHARRAM FESTIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

The correspondent who sent us the sketch from which this drawing was made says: "A significant feature of the Muharram procession when the King was in residence in Government House, Calcutta, was that the Union Jack was carried side by side with the flags of Islam. This is unique. I have witnessed this procession for at least fifteen years,

and have never known any but the Mohammedan religious flags to be carried." In the foreground of the drawing is a man whirling a lighted torch, consisting of a bundle of cloths steeped in paraffin tied to the top of a stick. Muharram is the first month of the Mohammedan year and the period for mourning the martyrdom of Ali and his two sons.

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TO THE CONTINENT
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THREE BOOKS ON BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE fascinations of Canada and the Far North West are every year becoming better known. To the trader, the hunter, and the man of science these regions are inexhaustible. There life is unhooked and unconventionalised, it is a country of clean airs and bracing climate, of hard work and adventure, and often of rich reward for those who take the plunge into the wilderness. Still, although modern ways leap across the prairies to the very foothills of the Rockies, the romance of camp and portage, of grizzly-hunts, canoe-voyages, and rapids perilous, awaits those who strike into the Far North West on business and pleasure. The spirit and the methods of "The Young Fur Traders" that charmed our schooldays are still alive, although eastward the hand of commerce has laid hold of the territories that were virgin a quarter of a century ago.

All these aspects of Canada and the Far North West are presented in three interesting new volumes. In "Canada, To-day and To-morrow" (Cassell), Mr. Arthur E. Copping follows the methods of the journalist. He has made an unsentimental journey of practical inquiry across the Continent, and has brought back with him a great store of facts and figures that cannot fail to be useful to those who would try their fortunes in the Dominion. In his first chapter he proposes to treat of the Dominion's destiny, but it is hard to make out exactly what he would prophesy, except that Canada must grow—that is, must attract immigrants. A somewhat obscure chapter, which may, or may not, riddle darkly of independence or of union with the United States, tails off into a desultory account of the voyage out, and we are left wondering. Once landed on Canadian soil, however, Mr. Copping (to make a bull) gets his sea-legs, and his book goes gaily forward, always bright, always entertaining. When it suits his purpose he boldly beards public men and interviews them, as if for a daily paper. The result is sometimes a valuable character-sketch, notably that of J. R. Booth, the Lumber King, one of Canada's grand old men. Six coloured plates by Mr. Harold Copping and many photographs further enliven a text that is lively enough in itself to keep the reader going steadily from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Of another stamp is Professor Coleman's "The Canadian Rockies: New and Old Trails" (Fisher Unwin). Here we have the man of science, the skilled geologist, writing in a breezy manner of a series of expeditions undertaken between the years 1884 and 1908. Every page is delightful and reads like some tale of our boyhood. The scientific information is slipped in cunningly as an aside to the adventures of the trail and the climb, but it is perfectly in place. No one, as Ruskin's work proved, can write so fittingly of mountains—or draw them, for that matter—as the trained geologist. And across the book breathes the freshness of those fastnesses; their scenes are reproduced in unpretentious language, and withal there is the quiet persuasion of the perfectly informed. This is the record of a life-study. It is not definitely a scientific treatise, but it contains a valuable contribution to science. Mountaineers who intend to attack the Rockies cannot afford to neglect this book. Norman Collie's map is here given, with changes and additions by Professor Coleman, and the illustrations generally are most interesting and suggestive. We will not say that in this volume the accounts of climbs rival the marvellous style of Collie, whose records are veritable masterpieces of description; but the story of the gallant, though unsuccessful, attack on Mount Robson, is a memorable record of an adventure that deserved a happier ending. The little asides of travel, the observation of character, and the Professor's keen and shrewd outlook on social and industrial change in Canada, give the work an importance beyond its primary value as a mountaineer's log-book or a geologist's survey.

Another romance by a man of science is Mr. Charles Sheldon's "The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon" (Fisher Unwin). Let not the serious man of science be offended. We would not accuse him or any of his brethren of a conscious attempt to be popular or thrilling. It is simply that here, as with Professor Coleman, the subject-matter allows the author no choice. Mr. Sheldon's mission was to study the colour-variations of the wild sheep of the Yukon Territory. He had to enter the primeval wilderness without guides, for none were to be found. Not only had a route to the mountains to be searched out, but the ranges occupied by the sheep had themselves to be discovered. Travel was by steamboat, as far as steamboat served. After that it was by canoe, pack-horse, and on foot. How the game was found, how killed and secured, what the country traversed was like, what weather prevailed, are all set down here minutely yet without tedium. The author has sought to give a picture of the Yukon Territory, and he may claim to have succeeded. It is a picture vivid and enthralling. There are few who can check its accuracy, but the patient spirit of research that informs the writer assures us that error, if it exist, is not due to lack of care. The coloured plates by Mr. Carl Rungius are full of individuality, and his photographs and those by the author and by Mr. W. H. Osgood are true illustrations of the text, with which they are connected more vitally than is often the case. Scientific sportsmen who think of following in Mr. Sheldon's footsteps will find valuable notes on equipment and stores for the expedition. There is an interesting chart showing the distribution of the mountain sheep. This is a new contribution to zoology.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

OUR Supplement this week is one that will doubtless appeal to the sporting section of our readers, as well as to all who are interested in rural pursuits and—to use an expression adopted by Richard Jefferies as the title of one of his books—in "the life of the fields" generally. Such readers, we feel sure, are in a very great majority, and our reproduction from Mr. Charles Whymper's beautiful water-colour, "Partridges in the Winter Time," will, no doubt, find place on the walls of many a sportsman's den, where memories of days with the guns, in chase of the little brown bird, help to while away the long winter evenings. The partridge is the most familiar of British game-birds. Its habitat is the open country, and it relies much on its likeness in colouration to the earth for escaping notice. It feeds on grain, leaves, insects, snails, and so on. The hen lays from twelve to twenty eggs, in April or May, and both the parent birds look after the young. Parents and brood remain together until late autumn, forming, in the sportsman's parlance, a covey. Towards winter, two or three coveys will frequently "pack," as is also the custom of grouse. Partridges feed in early morning and late afternoon, and at sunset the covey settles on the ground. The shooting season lasts from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1. After December the hens are not usually shot; but the cocks, which are more numerous, need to be reduced in number.

OUR NEW "LITERATURE" PAGE HEADINGS.

WE should like to draw the attention of our readers to the new series of pictorial headings for our "Literature" page which is begun in the present issue. We have always made a special feature, as our readers know, of artistic headings and borders to our pages. These new headings, which have been specially drawn by Mr. A. Forestier, are not merely decorative designs, but are worthy of notice as illustrations in themselves. Each consists of a portrait of some famous author, together with two scenes from his works, one on either side. In the present Number we have Charles Dickens, with scenes from "Pickwick" and "The Old Curiosity Shop." Others of the series deal, for example, with Thackeray, Swift, and Chaucer, with scenes from "Esmond" and "The Newcomes," "Gulliver's Travels" and "A Tale of a Tub," and two scenes from "The Canterbury Tales."

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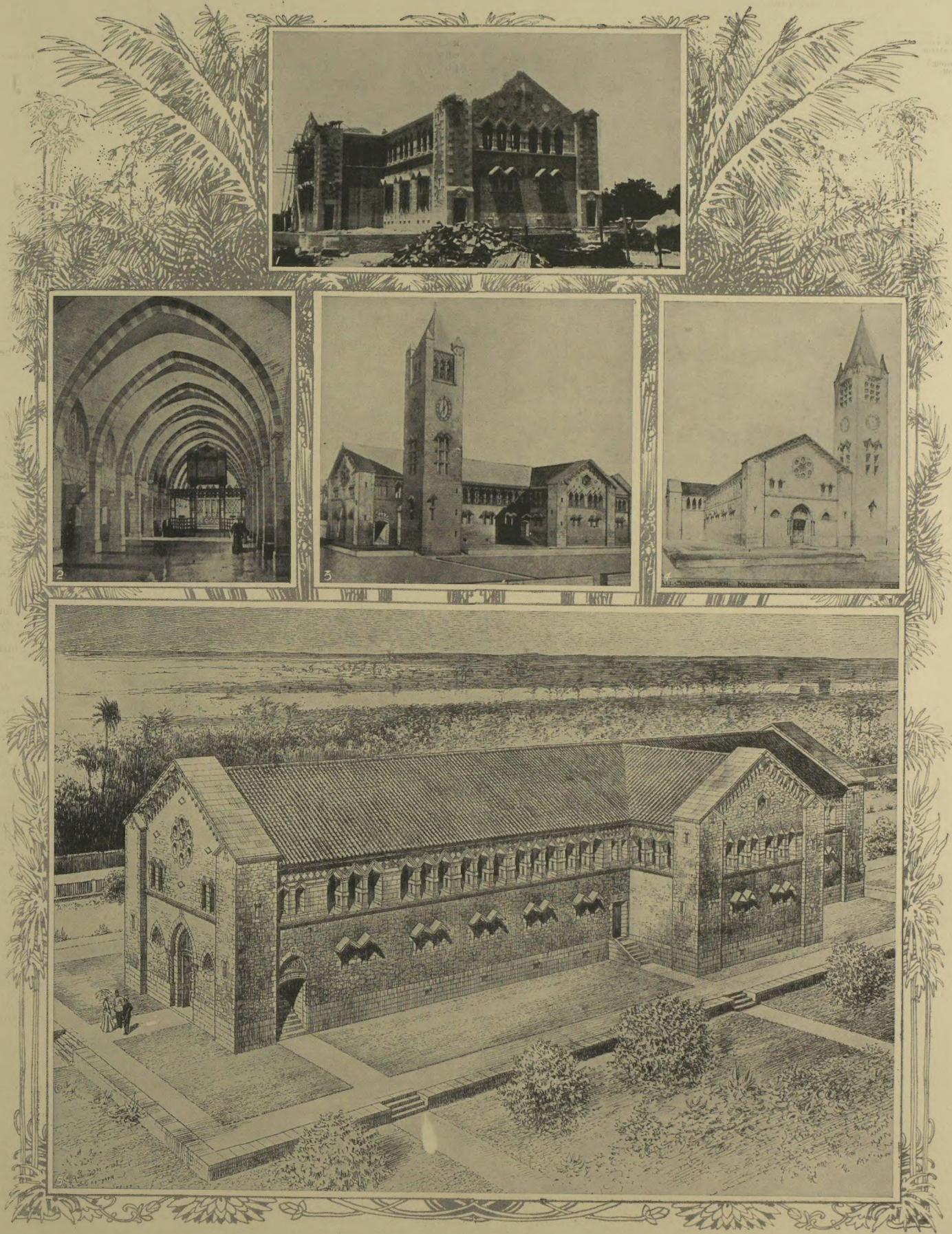
As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.



PARTRIDGES IN THE WINTER TIME.

FROM THE WATER-COLOUR BY CHARLES WHYMPER R.I.

IN THE CITY KITCHENER BUILT: KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL.



1. IN THE BYZANTINE AND ALSO THE GOTHIC MANNER: KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

2. IN A GREAT RELIGIOUS CENTRE IN THE CITY LORD KITCHENER DESIGNED: A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL, LOOKING EAST.

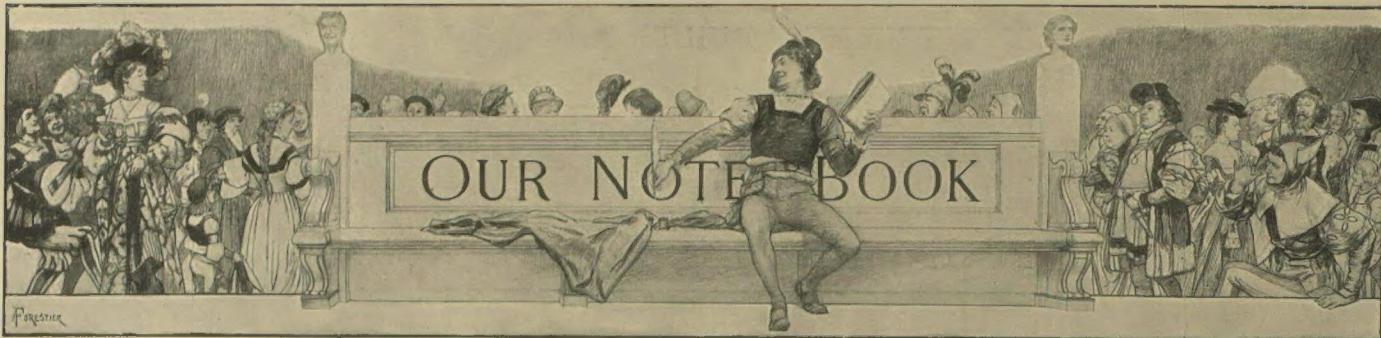
It was arranged that the Bishop of London should consecrate Khartoum Cathedral on the 26th of January, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the death of General Gordon, thus inaugurating a great religious centre in the city Lord Kitchener designed, which, with a population of 100,000, is the capital of a country as large as Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Austria together. The new Cathedral Church of All Saints is in the Byzantine and also the Gothic manner, in the shape of a Latin cross, and has been built, at a cost of £36,000, from the designs of Mr. Robert Weir Schultz. It stands near the spot on which

3. WITH THE TOWER NOT YET BUILT: THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

4. THE NEW KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL: ONE OF THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS.

5. NEAR THE SPOT ON WHICH GORDON WAS KILLED: THE NEW CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, AT KHARTOUM.

Gordon was killed, and has a Gordon Memorial Chapel, with an inscription reading: "Praise God for Charles George Gordon, a servant of Jesus Christ, whose labour was not in vain in the Lord." Over 700 people were expected at the opening ceremony. The Cathedral is not yet complete. The tower at the south has not been begun, and £5000 is still required for this. It is to be hoped that more support will be forthcoming, for the Church of England is the only one represented in Khartoum by an unfinished building. The honorary treasurer of the fund is Mr. A. D. Acland, of 186, Strand, London, W.C.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is something very odd and entertaining about the particular head-lines which the journalists put at the top of newspaper columns, columns which are often quite sensible and explanatory in themselves. I suppose that two different men write the column and the head-line, the former being entrusted to an ordinary jog-trot human being and the latter to a skittish lunatic. I am sure, at least, it must be so in America; for in the American papers you may often find quite lucid and intelligent articles on Mrs. Eddy, or Socialism, or what not, prefaced with titles of such blood-curdling silliness that the author of the article might have shot himself when he saw them in print. In the article itself we read, let us say, "Professor William James points out that real life is perpetually testing even our clearest assumptions"; and in the head-line we read, "Test Brightest Notions, says Thinker James." How the Americans can stand it—how, especially, Thinker James could stand it—may appear a mystery to the more academic types in England; but something of the same sprawling ineptitude in journalistic head-lines is present, though in a much milder form, in our own Press. Sometimes the quaintness is negative rather than positive; sometimes it is not easy to express the insufficiency in words. I see at the head of a column in the paper in my hand, "Not Captives. Alleged Ill-Treatment of Captive Whales." I think that sounds funny, though doubtless it is quite a correct extract from the proceedings in the case. It seems quaint somehow to have to explain to a stranded whale that he is not a captive; that he is free to come and go, to make the promenade, and to take the air; that the whale, like the bird in the story, may flutter from tree to tree. It is surely vain for the citizens of any seaside place to leave their cards on the whale, or explain to him that if he cares to drop in any time he will be welcome: the very phrase "drop in" sounds almost alarming in such a connection. It seems probable that after the Mayor and Corporation had announced his imprisonment, and after they had announced his release, the stranded whale would look pretty much the same. It were vain to condemn him to silent confinement, as if he were only a common Christian man. As it is, he is not talkative. To solitary confinement he might indeed be condemned (as if he were only a common Christian man), but even then it would be easier to achieve your legal object by removing the spectators than by removing the whale.

For all the deeper issues of freedom and captivity, I know not how such a case could be treated. I know of no characteristic gesture of a whale by which it could indicate humiliated enslavement or haughty emancipation. It cannot clap its wings like the eagle or lift up its mane like the lion; it cannot, properly speaking, even wag its tail like the dog; it cannot even purr like the cat—at least, I hope not, for the noise would be like a thousand thunders for miles. Thus, the whale is a wonderfully good working instance of the real common-sense of our attitude about kindness to animals. And the real common-sense of that attitude is surely this,

that we are responsible for kindness to animals, but not for an infinite and impossible imaginative speculation about animals. If we, with no excuse of peril or necessity, knowingly hurt a whale that we need not hurt, we are doing a wicked thing. But if we hurt him because we cannot, in common reason, know whether we are hurting him or not, then we are covered with the same general amnesty which excuses us for beheading a dandelion or mutilating a pear-tree.

Because a whale is about as big as a cathedral, we must not conceive him as equally effective and significant: he is (according to Scripture) a cathedral that can only hold one holy man at a time, and even that one was rather rapidly ejected. The whale, in short, is a sample of organism, and, like many large empires, is rather the weaker for his size. This huge and helpless creature is therefore a very proper object of rational human sympathy, so far as human sympathy in such a case can manage to be rational at

disappears in one of its short sections), we know nothing against her that would justify us in suggesting that her light-blue eyes would not also be tender over drowning whales. In short, it will generally be a characteristic of fine and magnanimous natures, like those of St. Francis and the Prioress, that their imaginative sympathies go out to the extremes; that they sympathise with what they cannot understand, and are sorry even for that which they are bound to destroy. And certainly this applies as much to the vast intangibility of whales as to the tiny intangibility of flies. Both are beyond our real human comprehension; both are barely within a very far-off range of our faintest human sympathy. We should be as sorry for the infinitely large as for the infinitely little. The only thing we cannot really know is whether we have any reason to be sorry for either. But certainly the principle applies as clearly to one as to the other: to the microbe we can only see through a microscope and to monsters (if such there be) in the moon, whom we might be glad only to see through a telescope. In proportion as visible things are removed on either hand from man, the image of God, they become merely mechanical and uninteresting. They tend to whirl in wheels or split up into stars, whether they are colossal constellations or infinitesimal *infusoria*. They tend, that is, to the commonplace patterns; telescopes and microscopes are both of them merely kaleidoscopes. To things so remote we may give a certain sympathy, especially when (as in the case of whales) they occasionally show faint signs of life. To all such extemities, flies or whales, we owe a certain far fantastic pity. I know few things I pity so much as the Solar System; it seems so stupid.

The figure of speech provokes to flippancy; yet I do not mean to be flippan. I mean a serious proposition, omitted, I think, in most debates about our ethics touching animals. There ought to be a certain limit to our sympathy with animals, not because we need distrust our motives, but because we can never verify our

results. There is no reason for not being kind to a fly; but there is real difficulty in finding out if you have been kind to him. Now the world is full of frightful cruelties and neglects which we could all find out if we liked. If we used our imagination upon the sweated worker, the savage, the slave, and even, in some cases, the higher animals, we could get an answer. We could find out, with a rough human finality, whether they are unjustly treated or no. The wealthy idealists of to-day could get an answer to such questions. That is why they will not ask such questions; they are afraid of getting an answer. But the mystery of the beasts and the blinder forms of life is an unfathomable mystery: they cannot discover exactly how much or how little harm they have done to a whale. Therefore they pour their tears into this bottomless bucket: because it is bottomless. They use in pathetic imaginings, by their nature useless and eternal, an energy of the heart which, if directed against real and certain wrongs, might release millions of men from the rack of an artificial agony.



THE POSSIBLE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC COMBINING THE TASTES OF TOLSTOY AND ISAAK WALTON: YUAN-SHI-KAI, IN PEASANT GARB, AS A COMPLETE ANGLER.

During the period before the present crisis in China, when he was out of favour with the Imperial Court, and had been dismissed to cure a supposed "affection of the foot," Yuan-Shi-Kai, accepting his banishment philosophically, retired to his country seat at Chang-te-fu, north of the Hoang Ho, a splendid estate surrounded by high walls. There he led the life of a country gentleman and literary dilettante, and spent his days in composing poetry or musing among his chrysanthemums. In summer, dressed as a Chinese peasant, he would work every day in his fields, or water his vegetable-garden. The photograph, showing him in peasant-dress fishing from a boat on his lake, was given by him to a well-known French journalist, M. Jean Rodes, who notes that the Chinese photographer has touched up the portrait to make Yuan-Shi-Kai look much younger than he is. A few months ago, when urged to become a Republican, he replied, "A woman of fifty cannot safely change her husband." Recently, however, it was stated that he would be made President of the first Chinese Republic. This, at the time of writing, is open to question.

all. If we wish to express, in a picturesque image, the idea of an exquisite and exceptional tenderness to all conceivable creatures, the whale would be a very good thing to take as an extreme case. St. Francis of Assisi, being in a rage of charity, asked the Emperor not to kill his little brothers the birds. He might, he probably would, have asked him not to kill his little brothers the whales, had the Emperor been addicted to that more Northern and laborious sport. Chaucer, if I remember right, makes his Prioress weep to see the catching of a mouse in a trap. Chaucer's Prioress might have wept, perhaps would have wept, at the catching of a whale in a trap—if any such trap could be built.

Tennyson describes a modern religious lady, equally pious, but narrower (being modern)—

Whose light-blue eyes
Are tender over drowning flies.

Though our literary acquaintance with the lady in "In Memoriam" is very slight (she abruptly appears and

BRITAIN'S LATEST POSSESSION: THE MUD VOLCANO-ISLAND OFF TRINIDAD.

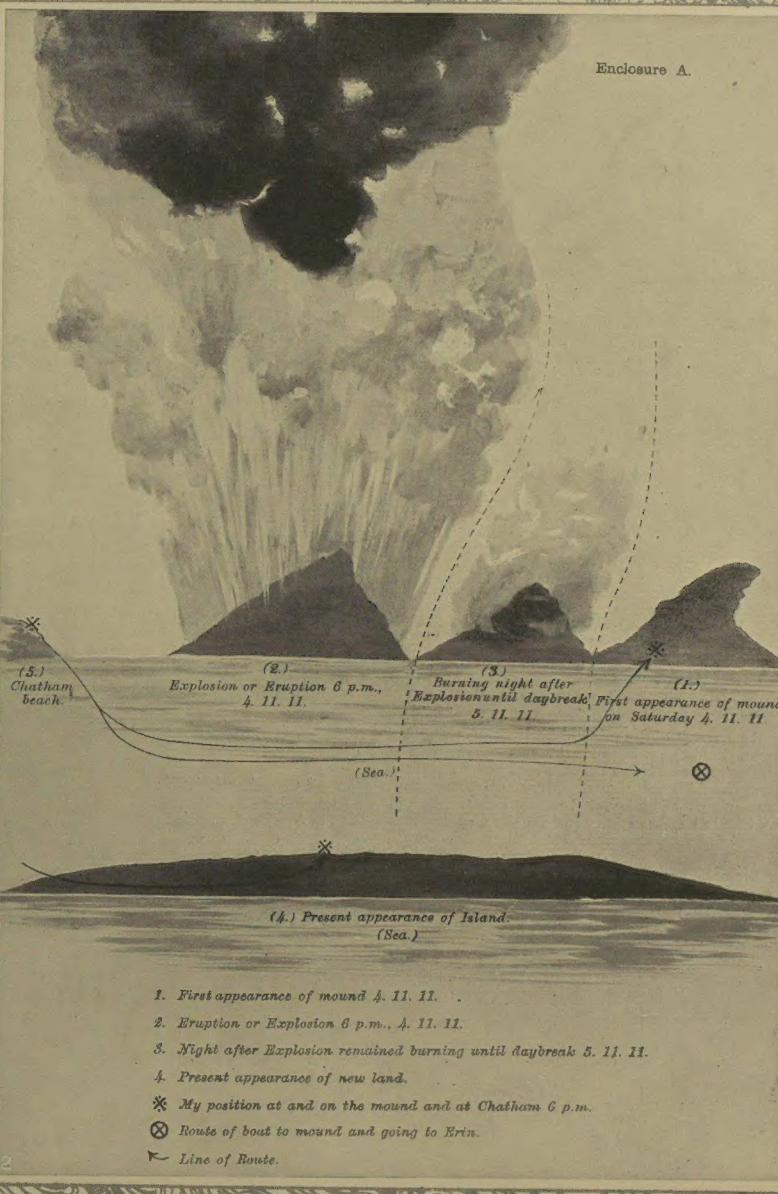
TO photographs of the same subject published in a recent issue, we now add these illustrations of Britain's latest possession, the new mud volcano-island in Erin Bay, Trinidad. The appearance of this was noted on November 3 of last year, and on the day following, at about 4.45 p.m., it was visited by a Sergeant of Police, who reported upon it. This report, issued in a Council Paper on the subject, reads: "I beg to state that on Saturday, the 4th inst., Freddy James of Chatham reported to me that he was out fishing same morning at about 4.30 a.m., and saw new land to sea off Chatham Point; he was out the Friday evening, but did not see it. To verify this I got a boat and left Chatham beach at 4 p.m., sailing, reached the mound at 4.45 p.m., there was about one acre of land with peaks about 20 to 30 feet high. Stone and marl to the east or side nearest Bande de l'Est Point, apparently soft stone and a muddy substance at other

[Continued opposite.]



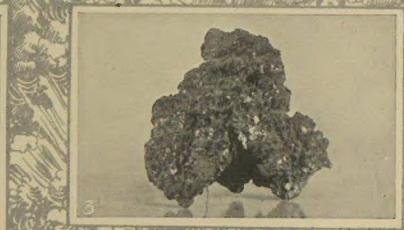
[Continued.]
parts; birds were seen to alight on it to the western; seemed to have a safe landing-place, and I went in to about 8 feet, got in the bows of the boat, and began sounding the depth with a stick. Just then the water was seen to be turning up from the bottom like a boiling pot, and a strong smell of sulphur was present. I thought it unsafe to remain and left at 5 p.m., sailing towards Chatham; landed safe on Chatham beach at 5.45 p.m., where the boat was hauled up to the surface. At 6 p.m. a rumbling noise as of distant thunder was heard coming from the mound, and on looking towards it were seen dense black smoke ascending in curls, immediately followed by a great blaze rising in columns to a height of about 300 feet or more. A branch appeared to have been directed towards Chatham, and looked to have been 30 to 40 feet from where I was standing. The great blaze lasted 7 to 10 minutes, and subsided to a height of 10 to 12 feet. This continued to burn

[Continued below.]



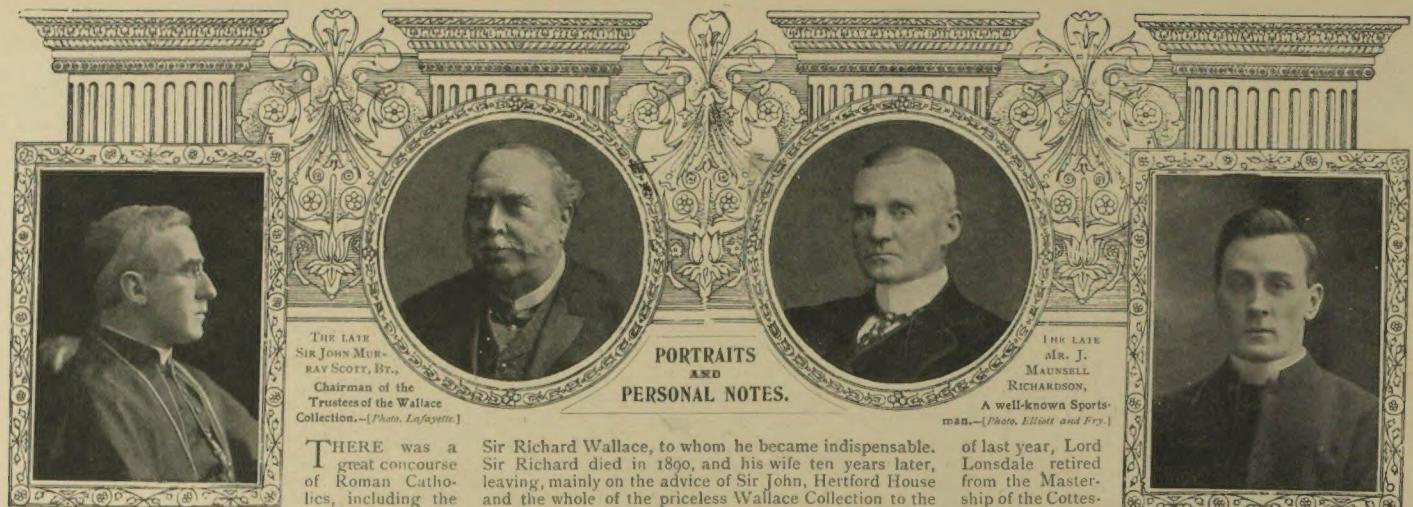
1. RISEN FROM THE SEA: THE NEW ISLAND, SHOWING ITS VERY UNEVEN SURFACE.
2. THE BIRTH OF THE NEW ISLAND: THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MOUND AND ITS TRANSFORMATION FROM THAT TO ITS PRESENT APPEARANCE—A DRAWING ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT OF THE SERGEANT OF POLICE.

[Continued.]
until daybreak on Sunday, the 5th, diminishing in size and height until out of view; the light was blue surrounded with white. I left Chatham at 7 a.m. and travelled by sea, viewing the light all along. I have since visited the island. It appears to be three times as much land to what it was before the outburst and is much lower, the peaks having disappeared. I may mention the smoke which was forced up broke in sections and remained above for many hours. Although the flames appeared to have been 30 to 40 feet from me I felt no heat, nor did I smell any strange thing on land after the explosion." In another report Mr. Thornton



3. FROM THE ISLAND: IRON PYRITES.
4. SHOWING THE MUD BOILING WHILE SMALL EXPLOSIONS WERE TAKING PLACE: A CRATER ON THE ISLAND.
5. SHOWING THE MAINLAND IN THE DISTANCE: A LARGE CRATER, SEEN FROM ABOVE.

Harragin said of his experiences at 5.45 p.m. on November 4: "I was looking in a southerly direction and this is what I saw. A thin column of streaky smoke rapidly rising from the sea. In a few seconds this column, after rising 2000 or 3000 feet, burst into an immense canopy or cloud of smoke, and at the same time the whole of this burst into flame and remained brilliant for quite five minutes. After this the large cloud floated away in a north-westerly direction leaving a torch about 300 feet high; this I saw with my naked eye, but having sent for my glasses I could see two torches emanating from an island."



CARDINAL BOURNE,
Who recently made his first Entry into
Westminster Cathedral as Cardinal.

on the occasion of Cardinal Bourne's return from Rome after his advancement to the Sacred College. The present Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Crosby, also attended, together with the Mayor of Westminster. The congregation numbered nearly seven thousand. The Cardinal passed the previous night in the Redemptorist Monastery at Clapham, and said early Mass in the church there, where, just over fifty years ago, he was baptised and, later, confirmed.

Mr. Percival Hughes was in charge of the Central Office of the Conservative Party during a very difficult period, for he became chief agent in December 1906, when the party was still suffering from the results of the General Election of that year. Mr. Hughes has since done a great deal to retrieve the

Sir Richard Wallace, to whom he became indispensable. Sir Richard died in 1890, and his wife ten years later, leaving, mainly on the advice of Sir John, Hertford House and the whole of the priceless Wallace Collection to the British nation. To him personally she left a large fortune. He was made a Trustee of the Wallace Museum and of the National Gallery, and was created a Baronet.

In the portrait group on this page, taken at the memorable meeting of 161 miners' delegates at Birmingham, may be seen some of the most influential of the men's

of last year, Lord Lonsdale retired from the Mastership of the Cottesmore Hounds and was succeeded by Major-General Brocklehurst, Mr. Maunsell Richardson became the latter's coadjutor as Field-Master of the pack. He was formerly famous as a steeplechase rider, and won the Grand National in two successive years—1873 and 1874. In 1881 he married Victoria, Countess of Yarborough, widow of the third Earl. He was for some years M.P. (Unionist) for Brigg, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Rowland Grant, who, it is said, is to be the new Rector of Sandringham.

Some days ago it was mentioned in the *Times* that the King intended to appoint to the vacant rectory of Sandringham the Rev. Arthur Rowland Harry Grant, who since 1908 has been Rector of Great Warley, Essex. Mr. Grant officiated and preached in Sandringham Church on Sunday the 21st. He is an M.A. of Oxford, and was ordained deacon in 1905 and priest in the following year in the diocese of Bath and Wells. He was then for three



MR. J. PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Who has Resigned his Position as Chief
Agent of the Conservative Party.

good account a lucky chance as did the late Sir John Murray Scott. In 1870 his father, Dr. John Scott, happened to be called in to attend the dying fourth Marquess of Hertford, who, hating England, had gone to live in Paris and amass art-treasures. The Doctor's son became private secretary to the Marquess's heir,



MEN WHO CAN MAKE PEACE OR WAR IN THE COAL TRADE: LEADERS OF THE MINERS' DELEGATES
AT THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

Reading from left to right the figures are: (sitting) Mr. T. H. Cann (Durham), Mr. McKerrel (Scotland), Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. Thomas Ashton (General Secretary), Mr. W. Abraham, M.P. ("Mabon"), Mr. J. Haslam, M.P., Mr. W. Carter (Notts), Mr. Seth Blackledge, and Mr. W. Straker (Notts). Standing at the back are (left to right) Mr. Lovatt (Leicester), Mr. W. Adamson, M.P. (Scotland), Mr. S. Galbraith Dunn (Scotland), and Mr. C. B. Stanton (Wales).

fortunes of Unionism. He was formerly private secretary to the famous Colonel Fred. Burnaby.

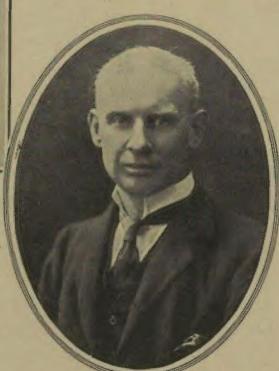
Few men have won fortune and fame by turning to the pits. The late Sir John Murray Scott, in 1870 his father, Dr. John Scott, happened to be called in to attend the dying fourth Marquess of Hertford, who, hating England, had gone to live in Paris and amass art-treasures. The Doctor's son became private secretary to the Marquess's heir,

leaders. As a result of the miners' ballot it was decided that the men should stop work in the pits at the end of February, but that meantime negotiations with a view to a settlement should be continued. Mr. Enoch Edwards is a Labour member for Hanley, and was at one time a pitman himself. He has been Mayor of Burslem, and is President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Mr. W. Abraham, well known by the pseudonym "Mabon," has been M.P. for Glamorgan (Rhondda Valley) since 1885, and is now a Privy Councillor. His father was a working miner. Mr. W. Adamson is M.P. (Labour) for West Fife and an official of the Fife Miners' Association.

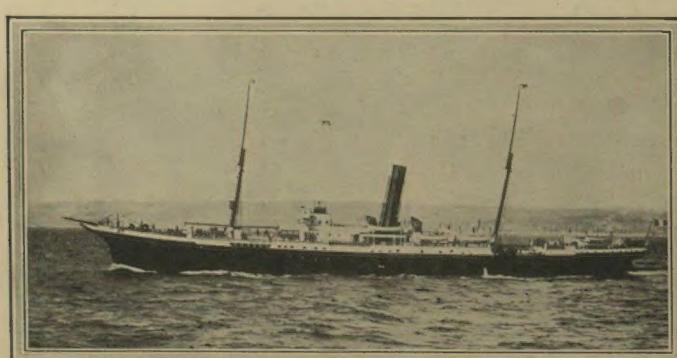
Mr. Maunsell Richardson's death removes a well-known figure from the world of sport. When, in January

years curate of Walscot, Bath.

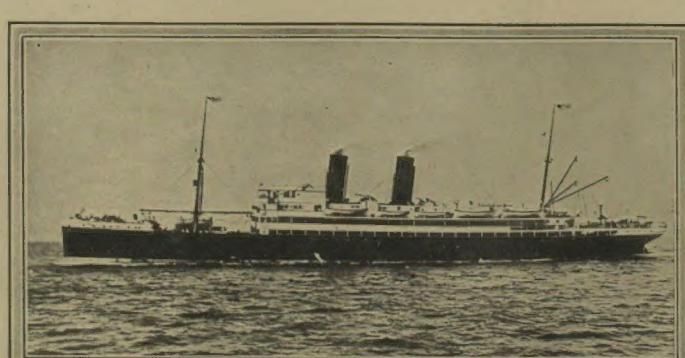
Lord Carlisle, who succeeded as tenth Earl in April last, was only forty-four. Before serving in the South African War he was, as Lord Morpeth, a Progressive Member of the London School Board. In 1904 he was elected to Parliament as a Unionist for South Birmingham, having previously contested several seats without success. In 1894 he married Miss Rhoda L'Estrange, and is succeeded by his son, Viscount Morpeth, who was born in 1895 and is a Naval Cadet.



THE LATE EARL OF CARLISLE,
Who, as Lord Morpeth, was for some
years M.P. for South Birmingham.



ARRESTED BY THE ITALIANS WHILE CONVEYING A TURKISH RED-CRESCENT MISSION
ALLEGED TO BE TURKISH OFFICERS: THE FRENCH MAIL-BOAT "MANOUBA".
Soon after the seizure of the "Carthage" (shown opposite), another French mail-boat, the "Manouba," bound from Marseilles to Tunis, was arrested by an Italian war-ship, and conducted to Cagliari. The "Manouba" had on board a party of twenty-nine members of the Turkish Red-Crescent Society, ambulance and hospital men, whom the Italians alleged were really Turkish officers. The Italian Government suggested that the matter should be referred to the Hague for arbitration, but the French Government insisted that the twenty-nine Turks should first be released.



ARRESTED BY THE ITALIANS FOR CARRYING AN AEROPLANE ALLEGED TO BE INTENDED
FOR THE TURKS: THE FRENCH MAIL-BOAT "CARTHAGE".
The Tunis mail-steamer "Carthage," of the Compagnie Transatlantique, bound from Marseilles to Tunis, was stopped on the 16th inst. off Sardinia by an Italian destroyer. The Italians demanded that an aeroplane on board the "Carthage," which they alleged to be intended for the Turks in Tripoli, should be destroyed or landed at Cagliari. On the French commander refusing, the "Carthage" was placed under arrest at the latter port, but was released on the Italian Government being assured that the aeroplane was not intended for any belligerent Power.

DETERMINED TO SECURE REPARATION FOR THE ITALIAN SEIZURE OF FRENCH MAIL-BOATS.

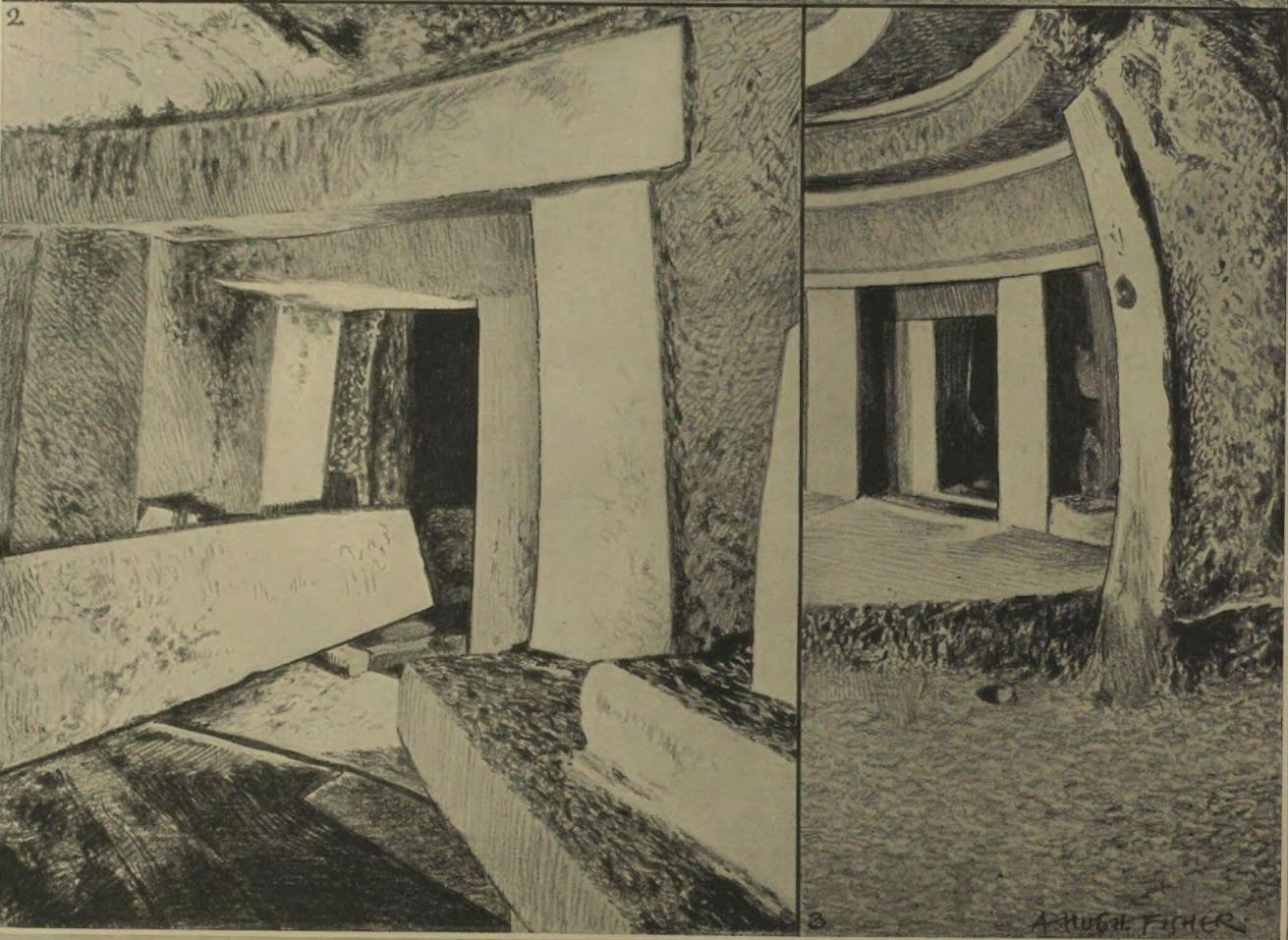
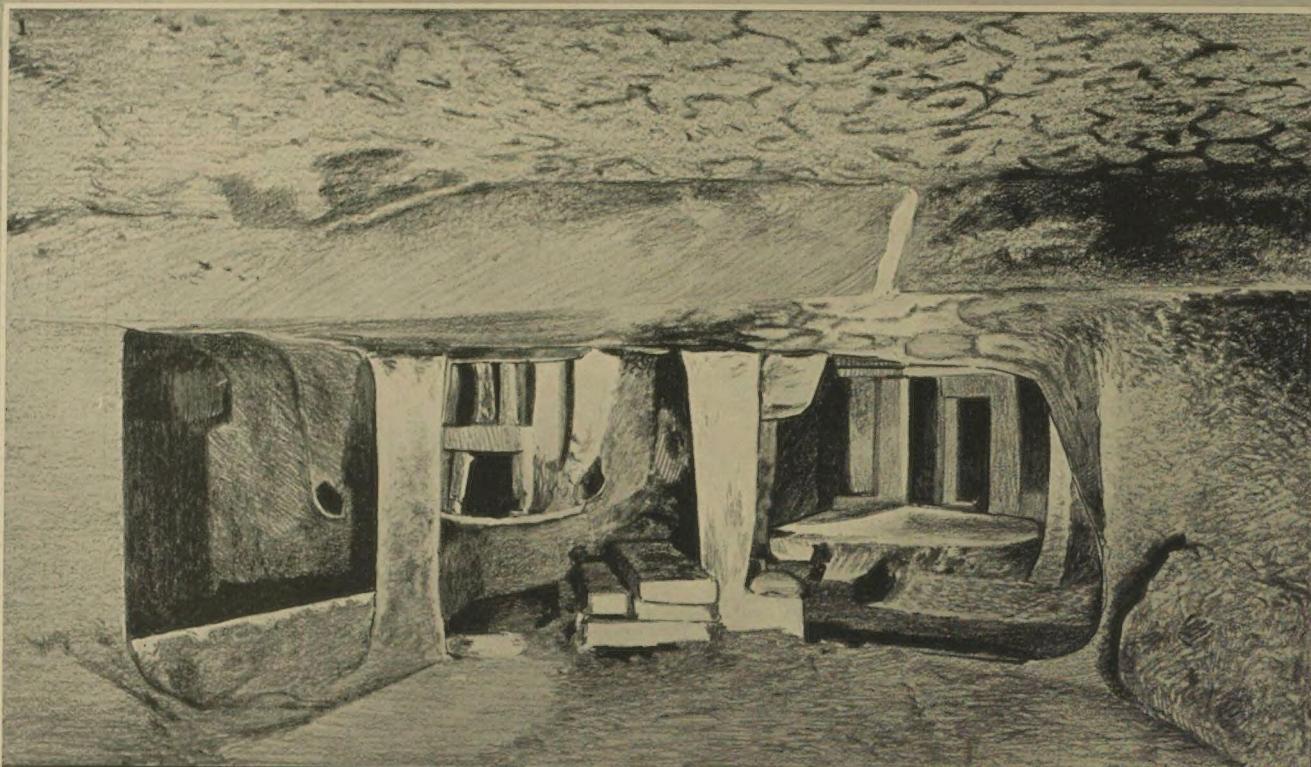


THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF ALL THE TALENTS: THE POINCARÉ CABINET SITTING AT THE MINISTRY OF THE MARINE.

The new French Ministry has been called "the Ministry of all the Talents," for it contains a number of the strongest brains in France. It has been praised also in that it has proved that in time of crisis the Frenchman of high political rank will sink that rank in the service of his country. M. Léon Bourgeois, for example, who is Minister of Labour in the present Cabinet, was Prime Minister in 1895 and 1896, and Foreign Minister in 1906, in addition to which he has been mentioned often as one of the most probable candidates for succession to M. Fallières. M. Briand, too, who is Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council,

was at the head of the Government from July 1909 to February 1911. The Poincaré Ministry has no easy task before it, and its doings are being watched most keenly at the moment in view of the steps taken by the French Government to secure reparation for the Italian seizure of French mail-boats and the release of the captive Turkish doctors and nurses attached to the Red Crescent Mission, who were on board the "Manouba." It should be noted that M. Poincaré's official title is President of the Council, not Prime Minister. He is also Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Paul Morel, whose portrait does not appear, is Under-Secretary for the Interior.

IN THE QUEEN'S MALTESE PROGRAMME: THE PREHISTORIC HYPOGEUM AT HALSAFLIENI, MALTA: PROBABLY A SANCTUARY AND A BURIAL-PLACE.



A. HUGH FISHER

1. PROBABLY NOT A DWELLING, BUT A SANCTUARY AND A BURIAL-PLACE: ONE OF THE ROOMS IN THE PREHISTORIC HYPOGEUM, SHOWING THE PAINTED DECORATION ON THE CEILING.

Some days before the King and Queen were due to arrive at Malta on their return from India, it was announced that the Queen would pay a visit to the prehistoric Hypogeum at Hal-Saflieni, which was discovered in 1902 and explored by the late Father E. Magri, and more thoroughly, by Dr. G. Zammit, curator of the Valletta Museum. The Hypogeum has an area of about six hundred square yards, and consists of four sets of caves and galleries, cut at different levels in the white calcareous rock. Dr. Zammit, in a recent report on the excavations, writes: "The absence of refuse-heaps of hearths, cinders, charcoal, etc., within the

2. IN THE LOWER STOREY OF THE HYPOGEUM: A PASSAGE.

3. DISCOVERED TEN YEARS AGO: PART OF THE INNERMOST ROOM OF THE PREHISTORIC HYPOGEUM.

Hypogeum, seems to exclude the fact that these artificial caves were used for human dwellings. The lack of proper ventilation in the deep caves is also a strong argument against the belief that the Hypogeum was used as a dwelling-place. It is much more probable that the people who dug out the Hal-Saflieni Hypogeum dwelt on the top of the hill in huts, of which the remains were met with, and that the Hypogeum was in part used as a sanctuary in which religious ceremonies were conducted, and in part as a burial-place in which the bones of the dead were deposited after being deprived of the flesh."—[DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.]

WHEN EAST MEETS WEST: HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY ENTERTAINS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



LORD HARDINGE'S GARDEN-PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPERESS IN THE MIDST OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S GUESTS.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress reached Calcutta on December 30, and had an excellent reception, not only from officialdom, but from the people. In reply to the Corporation's address, his Imperial Majesty said: "The changes in the administration of India resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi will affect to a certain extent Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India." On

the afternoon of January 2, both the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were present at Lord Hardinge's garden-party in the grounds of Government House, moving freely amongst the Viceroy's guests, and chatting with them. Native officers of all the Indian regiments were presented to his Majesty. In the drawing, Lord Hardinge may be seen on the King's right, and Lady Hardinge on the Queen's left.

THE SPORT OF KINGS AS THE SPORT OF THE EMPEROR OF INDIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND C.N.



1. AFTER HAVING SEEN THE RACE FOR THE EMPEROR'S CUP AT CALCUTTA: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPERESS LEAVING THE COURSE, WITH EMBLEMS OF STATE BORNE BEHIND THEM.

3. PASSING AN INSTITUTION VERY RARE IN THIS COUNTRY: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE

4. SHOWING THE BOARD WITH NAMES OF WELL-KNOWN JOCKEYS, INCLUDING F. WOOTTON: THE KING-EMPEROR IN THE PADDOCK BEFORE THE RACE FOR THE EMPEROR'S CUP.

On January 3 the King-Emperor attended the finals of the Coronation Cup Polo Tournament, in which the 10th Hussars were defeated by the Scouts by fifteen goals to six. That was in the morning. In the afternoon his Imperial Majesty, again accompanied by the Queen-

2. THE FIRST TIME A BRITISH EMPEROR OF INDIA HAS ATTENDED A RACE-MEETING IN THAT COUNTRY: THE STANDS ON THE OCCASION OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA RACE-COURSE—THE KING-EMPEROR IN THE FIRST STAND.

QUEEN-EMPERESS ARRIVING AT THE RACE-COURSE—ON THE RIGHT THE TOTALISATOR.

5. IN THE ENCLOSURE DURING THE RACES AT CALCUTTA: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPERESS.

Empress, went to the race-course to see the contest for the Emperor's Cup. The chief event was most exciting. The eighteen competitors kept together for the greater part of the thirteen furlongs. The cup was won by Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Brogue, a brown English mare.

THE FLAME OF LOYALTY IN INDIA: HONOUR TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.

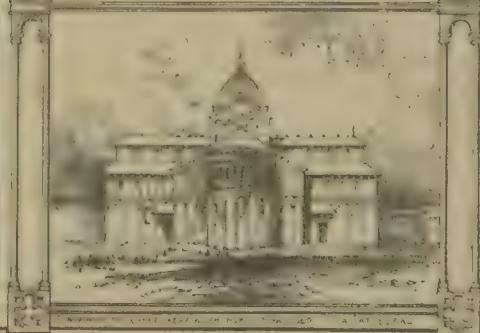


"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPERRESS!" TORCH-BEARERS SALUTING THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES BEFORE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

All Calcutta seemed to be witnessing the torchlight tattoo and fireworks on the Maidan, which were attended by the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the evening of January 3. "The open spaces of the Maidan," says the "Times," "with the illuminated buildings of the

city glittering to north and east, looked lovely in the glow of the coloured fire, especially when some wandering beam lit up a patch of massed and eager faces framed in the rich warm tints of the Bengali shawls." At least half a million natives were present.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

DOG-PSYCHOLOGY.

ONE of those critical, but illuminating, letters from a reader of this page, such as it is always a pleasure to receive, suggests that I might be able to throw some light on what he calls the "psychology of the dog." My friend has been vexing his brain with questionings which inquire what his dog knows, how he knows, how he learns his tricks and ways—and how, in a word, he adapts himself so completely, as wise dogs do, to the environment which surrounds him. I confess I have always been suspicious of

obscure by his ratiocination the ways and works of brain-cells?

The dog, inheriting from his centuries of ancestors all the training and experience which long association

to me, we light upon a very fundamental distinction between the man and the dog. Plainly put, the man knows the reasons of things; the dog does not. The human goes to the root of the matter, because, in virtue of his "psychology," he has argued out the relations between the fire and its fuel.

The dog stops very far short of this reasoning. His world is highly limited as compared with ours: he eats and drinks without a thought of to-morrow, or even of to-day; he acts and reacts on what outer nature supplies and offers; there is no thought or reasoning about the causes of things, and his very instincts, inherited, for the greater part,

are as automatic in action and nature as that whereby we ourselves draw back the head from a threatened blow.

True, in some ways the dog's universe may be more extensive than ours. It has been said that the canine world is largely a cosmos of smells. The dog undoubtedly has a wider range of certain senses than we possess; but man possesses the immense advantage, even with more limited sensations, to make the most of his environment, simply because he has argued out things to their causes.

I confess Descartes' idea of the automatism of animals has always had an attraction for me, in the sense that it explains a good deal of what lower life exhibits and practises. Your dog loves you, it is true; responds to your voice, and shows a lively interest in any of your doings in which he is concerned.

But, beyond the moment, what does the dog think, expect, or anticipate? I should say little or nothing. He is emphatically *laudator temporis acti*: a well-behaved living machine, which, despite efforts to understand or anxieties to please you, remains always on the automatic level when his mind falls to be considered.

I do not know that these thoughts of mine will please my correspondent. They may still less satisfy lovers of dogs, among whom I rank myself as chief. But we may all gain some comfort in the love of our canine friends from the consideration that perhaps, here and there, we may trace glimmerings of something higher than mere instinct. Than the fidelity of the dog, for example, I know



THE LOFTIEST OF THE DETACHED MOUNTAINS ABOVE THE GREAT PLAIN PLATO: MOUNT PICO—A DRAWING BASED ON CAREFUL OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS.



LUNAR OBJECTS WHOSE SIZES ARE DETERMINED ON EARTH BY THE MEASUREMENT OF THE SHADOWS THEY CAST: LUNAR CRATERS AND MOUNTAINS. I.—Massed craters in the southern regions of the moon. II.—The Apennines, a crater over thirty-five miles in diameter; and (2) Archimedes, a plain some fifty miles in diameter. III.—The northern region of the moon, following Plato, a great circular plain, and (1) Mount Pico, a mountain 8000 feet high.



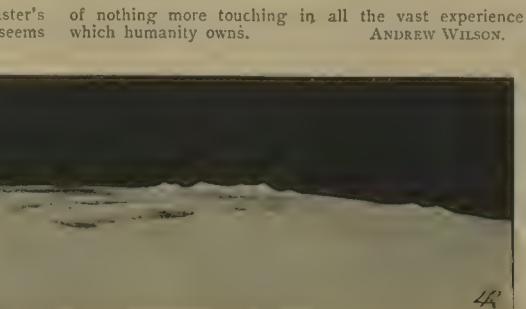
THE SOUTH POLE OF THE MOON: ITS MOUNTAINS—A DRAWING.

than would be that of a purely wild dog, and there is something in the canine mental constitution that lends itself readily to education. It is different with the cat. The feline nature is non-responsive. It has never troubled itself to get into close touch with its human friends. It is still of the wild, and it is this want of perfect understanding of things that makes the cat, as a small boy eloquently termed it, "beastly independent."

But the problem of the dog's mind is really a question to be satisfactorily argued only on the broad lines which apply to all animal acts and understandings. Take a simple example. Your dog, lying on the hearthrug, enjoys the heat of the fire. He luxuriously revels in the comfort of the glow. But the fire grows dull and the heat declines, and presently the dog shivers with cold. The human being in like circumstances—for we have here to institute some comparison with ourselves—would replenish the fire from the coal-scuttle. No dog I have ever heard of—not even in the palmy dog-days of the *Spectator*—was ever trained, and still less made use of observation of his master's ways, to replenish the grate. Now, here, it seems



AS THE OBSERVER CALCULATES IT TO BE: A DRAWING OF THE LUNAR PLAIN OF ARCHIMEDES, WHICH IS ABOUT FIFTY MILES IN DIAMETER.



SEEN FROM THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE MOON: LUNAR MOUNTAIN RANGES.

of nothing more touching in all the vast experience which humanity owns.

ANDREW WILSON.

LUNAR LANDSCAPES: VIEWS ON OUR NEAREST CELESTIAL NEIGHBOUR.

DRAWINGS, BASED ON MOST CAREFUL OBSERVATION AND CALCULATION, BY LUCIEN RUDAUX.



1. 239,000 MILES FROM THE EARTH: ON THE EDGE OF ONE OF THE GREAT CREEVASSES OF THE MOON.

Lunar heights are estimated by those on earth by the measurement of the shadows cast by lunar objects. To quote Sir Robert Ball: "The mountain peaks on the moon throw long, well-defined shadows, characterised by a sharpness which we do not find in the shadows of terrestrial objects. The difference between the two cases arises from the absence of air from the moon . . . and the sharpness of the shadows is taken advantage of in our attempts to measure the heights of the lunar mountains . . . By measurements of this kind the altitudes of other lunar objects, such, for example, as the height of the rampart surrounding a circular-walled plain, can be determined." The man of science, it need scarcely be said, is much

2. PART OF THE WALL HEDGING A GREAT PLAIN ON THE MOON: A LUNAR RAMPART.

aided in his researches by the fact that the moon, of all celestial bodies, is the earth's nearest permanent neighbour. On an average it is no more than 239,000 miles away, and it may be as near as 221,000. It has been said, indeed, that its surface is better known to astronomers than is the interior of Africa to explorers. Some idea of sizes may be gained when it is said that the diameter of the great crater Posidonius is sixty miles; that of Aristotle, fifty. The lofty wall of the latter exceeds 10,500 feet in height. With regard to the altitude of lunar mountains, it may be said that a peak in Clavius "rises to a height of 24,000 feet above the bottom of one of the included craters."

WOUNDED, BUT ADVANCING: A LITTER AMONGST THE FIGHTING-MEN.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



RED-CROSS WORK IN INDIA: GETTING A DOOLY UP A STIFF HILL-SIDE; AND A HORSE AS AN AID TO A CLIMBER.

Such a punitive expedition as that engaged in the punishment of the Abors for the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson and Dr. Gregorson marches through the trackless country with great difficulty, camps when and where it can and fights under the strangest of conditions. One of the most interesting features of the advance itself in the present instance has been

(Continued opposite.)

CASUALTIES IN "CASES": THE RED CROSS IN THE ABOR COUNTRY.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE STRANGEST OF AMBULANCES: WOUNDED BORNE IN BASKETS ON THE BACK DURING THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Continued.

the employment as road-cutters through the jungle of detachments of Nagas, many of them avowed head-hunters, and many more ex-head-hunters. The Red Cross, too, has had to do its work under unusual difficulties. The strangest way of moving wounded is that shown in Mr. de Haenen's drawing, which illustrates "casualties" literally carried in "cases."



SCROOGE & THE GHOST OF JACOB MARLEY



LITERATURE

"Islands of Enchantment."

more fascinating book of its kind than Miss Florence Coombe's "Islands of Enchantment" (Macmillan). These are the islands of Melanesia—a misnomer, for the inhabitants are never black. The colour of their skins ranges from that of darkish oak to the sallow complexion of a Southern European; and it is dusky-clear, not sleek and shiny. The attraction of this volume lies partly in its illustrations, which really illustrate. Light is thrown by them not merely on the civilisation of the Melanesians—as, for example, by the photographs reproduced of the Rev. John Pengoni, the robed native deacon of Gela, in the Solomons, and his father, chief of Honggo, who appears still in unbaptised war-paint, since he cannot bring himself to surrender either of his wives; or on their superstitions, as shown, say, by the stocks of wood in the ghost-houses of Santa Cruz which represent dead ancestors. It helps us almost as much to see how Maewo, in the New Hebrides, looks as one approaches it, or Nukapu, in the Reefs, or the "beautiful, mysterious, awful" Guadalcanar. They become individual, when we learn their features. This individualising of the various members of the groups is exactly the feat which Miss Coombe so skilfully performs in the text. Connected, as we gather, with the Melanesian Mission, she limits herself to islands of which she has some personal acquaintance, yet describes about thirty. Mere dots on the map of the Pacific, like Omba, in the New Hebrides, or Meralava, or Mot in the Banks, or Ulawa in the Solomons, take recognisable shape and character. So with the peoples of many-sided Melanesia. Each has developed its separate speech, and each subtle distinctions of social system, if not of nature, which the author duly remarks. They differ in race also. Most are Melanesian, but others, like the Tikopians, are Polynesian, while elsewhere, as in several of the Reef Islands, the two types have mingled. Miss Coombe has no theories to air as an anthropologist, but her careful, direct records must be invaluable to any such—her observations, for example, of the institution of marriage in the islands, where that of the Australian native is believed to show signs of decadence and partial obliteration. In a word, she provides a mine of information about these enchanted islands, and one must not

omit mention of the remarkable testimony she bears to the success of missionary work among them.

All About Fighting-Ships.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" book, "Steamships and their Story," Page.)

he has gone one better this time and given us, in "Warships and their Story" (Cassell), a more ambitious book, and one that should prove even more attractive. It is heartily to be commended to everyone who takes an interest in naval affairs, from the general reader's point of view, and forms a fitting companion to his former work which we favourably

title adequately and fully describes the book, which narrates in succinct and straightforward style, in a plain way that anyone can follow and grasp, the story of the growth and development of the warship all over the world, from the primitive fighting-craft of ages ago to the most recent types of super-Dreadnought and submarine. All is simply and satisfactorily placed before the reader, making the book one that should be at least in every public library as a general work of reference on the subject. The author has been at pains to make himself intelligible throughout: to the non-naval reader, and a marked feature of the book is the absence of those dry technicalities which so often irritate the ordinary reader of naval books; everything being described with sedulous care in a popular way. Beginning with the earliest type of Egyptian warship of the time of the Pharaohs of eight thousand years ago (a specimen of which has been unearthed during recent excavations), stage by stage all over the world the gradual development of the fighting vessel is traced down to the present time—oar-propelled, sail-propelled, steam-propelled—down to the celebrated *Minas Geraes* of Brazil (a wonder of the world eighteen months ago), and our own modern *Orion*, which in this month of January is starting on her first cruise, the latest masterpiece of ship-building in the active-service fleets of the world. No trouble has been spared by the author to show how type succeeded type throughout the ages, and the varying lines of development and divergence are plainly traced, compared, and contrasted. Armour and artillery and steam, essential points in regard to the modern ship of war, are equally clearly dealt with, set forth in a manner alike instructive and interesting. Of the three hundred and thirty-odd pages devoted to the descriptive letterpress, some two hundred and fifty are concerned with modern navies—that is, with ships of war built since the adoption of steam and iron in place of sails and wood. A no less attractive feature of the book is its wealth of illustration. There are altogether eighty full-page plates, in addition to text-pictures, the whole set covering, between them, ships of all periods to the present day; and not a few of the illustrations have never appeared before, many being from private sources specially placed at the author's disposal. Mr. Fletcher is heartily to be congratulated.



A MELANESIAN CARLTON AND COVENT GARDEN: THE GAMAL AND DANCING-GROUNDS AT PILENI.
"The dancing-grounds . . . are circular enclosures, with ground beautifully smooth, walled with flat slabs of coral set on edge, and with three or four entrances. . . . To watch the mago [a native dance] is to realise the existence in these dark-skinned savages of the spirit of true art. . . . For purposes of smoking, eating and sleeping [the men] have their own club-house [gamal] in every village."

"ISLANDS OF ENCHANTMENT."

MANY-SIDED MELANESIA SEEN THROUGH MANY EYES, AND RECORDED BY FLORENCE COOMBE.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

noticed in these columns on publication. With yet ampler materials at his command now, the author has made the fullest use of his opportunities. The



WHERE WOMEN DANCERS FOLLOW THE MEN ON ALL FOURS: THE DANCING-GROUND AND ROUND HOUSES AT TE NOTU, SANTA CRUZ.

"Sometimes twelve villages will unite over a feast . . . There will be all-night dancing in the smooth round space preserved in every village, enclosed by a rough coral wall, and for this the men get themselves up with exquisite care. The women dance alone, but are on rare occasions allowed to follow the men—on all fours!"



SPIRITS OF DEPARTED RELATIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN REPRESENTED BY STOCKS OF WOOD: THE GHOST-HOUSE AT MATEMA.

"Each stock in the ghost-house is decked with a fringe of grass. On the ground, leaning against the big ones, are a number of little stocks . . . each with its little grass fringe. These, they said, were the children. In the Matema ghost-house these juvenile stocks, it may be noticed, are bound to their parents."

A PHENOMENON AMONGST PLANTS: VANDA LOWII IN REMARKABLE FORM.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L. GIMPRI.



FIFTEEN STALKS, FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX FLOWERS, AND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN LEAVES: A PRICELESS ORCHID.

Vanda Lowii, or, better, Arachnante Lowii, by reason of the spider-like shape of its flowers, is a native of Borneo. The particular specimen here shown, which, it is claimed, has never been equalled, much less surpassed, in Europe, was cultivated at Neuilly, in the hot-house of Dr. Eamond Fournier. When photographed it had 506 flowers and 215 leaves on 15 exceptionally supple stalks, the longest of which had a length of about 5 ft. 8 in. Some idea of its rarity may be gained from the knowledge that twenty years ago a specimen having five

or six flower-stalks excited universal admiration amongst those who saw it at Baron de Rothschild's. It is described as priceless. The Vanda Lowii's flowers are brownish red, except the first on each stalk, or the two first on each stalk, which are yellow with red spots. They are comparatively small. Even in its more common forma Vanda Lowii is somewhat rare: ten years ago, for instance, a great Belgian orchid-lover paid 10,000 francs for a specimen. Examples now fetch anything from 200 to 1500 francs.

DESCENDING BY "S" TURNS: USING THE BEST SWING FOR HARD-BEATEN SNOW.

DRAWN BY G. C. WILMSHURST.



THE CHRISTIANIA IN BEING ON THE GOLD-MINE OF SNOW: A LADY SKI-RUNNER TAKING PART IN A STYLE-COMPETITION.

Year by year more and more come under the spell of winter sports, and it has been said with truth that Switzerland, for example, has discovered in the hitherto despised and neglected snow of her winter a veritable gold-mine, an asset unperceived and undeveloped for half a century. Now the boom has come: there are at least as many visitors to the mountain resorts between December and the beginning of March as there are between May and October.

Our drawing illustrates a typical style-competition for ladies. The competitor is making her descent by means of "S" turns, using the Christiania swing, the best for hard-beaten snow, as it can be done at a great angle and pace. On soft snow, the Telemark is much easier, but the Christiania is still possible. The ladies' style-competition is an almost invariable item of the innumerable gymkhanas arranged for the amusement of ski-runners congregated together in a resort.

AN UNDERGROUND POST: TURKISH TROOPS IN A CAVE INVULNERABLE BY AEROPLANE "SHELLS."

DRAWN BY H. W. KORKOK FROM A SKETCH MADE SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



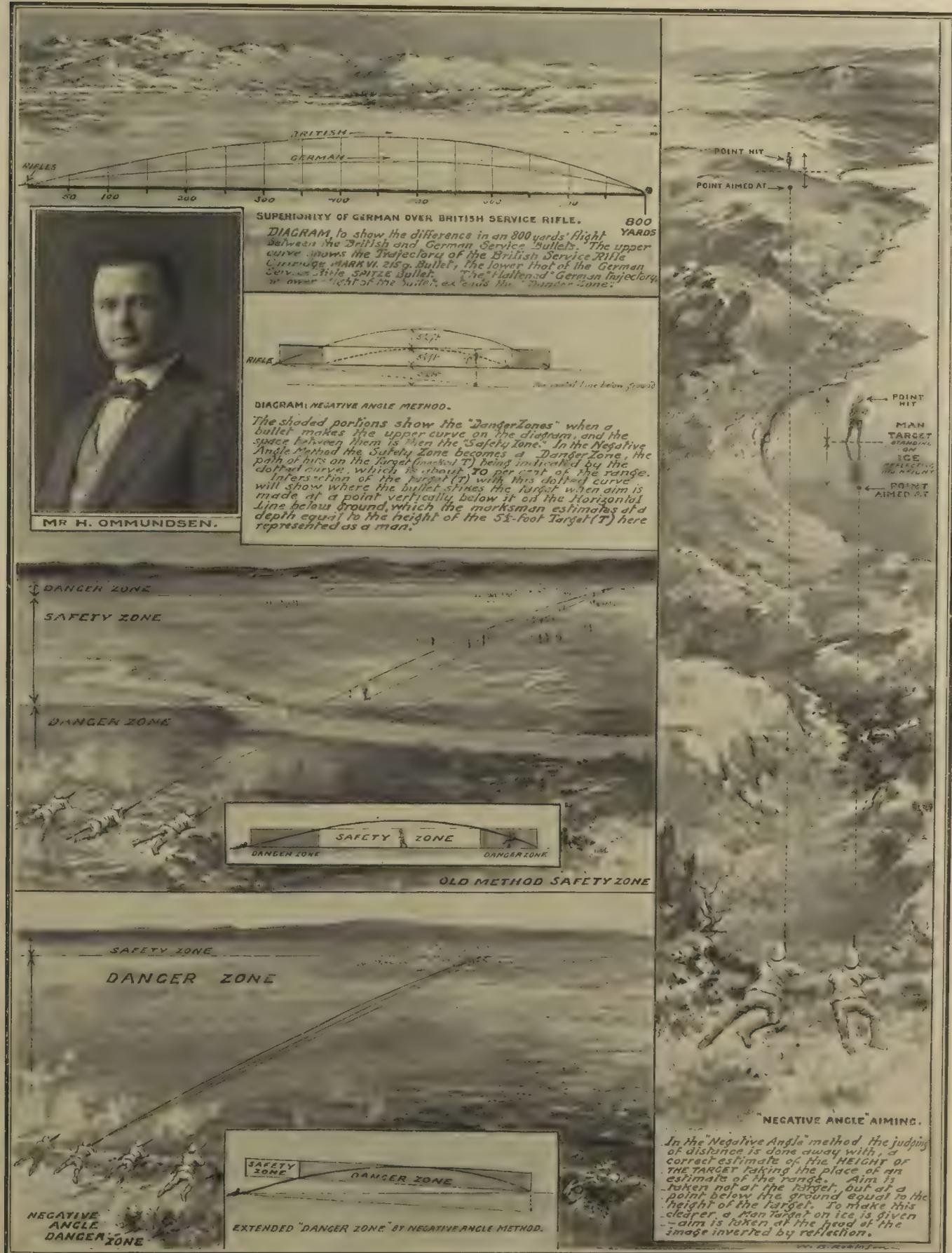
IN A SUBTERRANEAN DWELLING, PROOF AGAINST BOMBS FROM FLYING-MACHINES: TURKISH GUNNERS IN CONCEALMENT IN TRIPOLI.

On his sketch, Mr. Seppings-Wright writes: "An underground dwelling occupied by our gunners. Proof against aerial bombs." In a letter accompanying it, and dated from the Ottoman army headquarters at Azizia, he says: "While journeying from Gerien to this place I rested at an underground post, truly a marvel of comfort and concealment. Passing along the way, a light gleamed from somewhere in the scrub, and this came from a habitation of men. The night was chill, and to dive into warmth and light

was very pleasant. The cave was about twenty feet long by twelve wide, and the heavy, rough-hewn beams of its roof, further strengthened and protected with earth, made a good bomb-proof shelter. This was very necessary, as we have to provide against the aerial dynamite-shell, a fearsome missile, as some of our poor chaps would testify were they alive. The floor, of course, was mother earth, carpeted with straw mats."

NO LONGER FIVE THOUSAND SHOTS TO HIT A MAN! THE NEW RIFLE-SIGHT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.

DESIGNED TO ENLARGE THE DANGER ZONE: THE REMARKABLE NEGATIVE ANGLE BATTLE-SIGHT FOR GUNS AND RIFLES.
INVENTED BY SERGEANT H. OMMUNDSEN.

The South African War proved that it took over 5000 shots to hit a man. The new Remington Negative Angle Battle-sight is designed to enlarge the danger zone, and, says its inventor, "under skirmishing conditions, tests have shown that the percentage of hits when using the sight is 95 as against 19 with the ordinary sight." The construction of the new sight bears no relationship to distance or range, but to the height of the object it is sought to hit alone; thus the military rifle would have a negative angle sight arranged for use against man. In that case, aim would be taken, not at the man, but at a point below him equal to his own height: in other words, the man firing, looking through the sight, measures with

the fore-sight the height of the object at which he is aiming, and fires at a spot precisely that height below the object. It should be understood that in the diagram showing the superiority of the German service rifle over the British (the former having a greater danger zone by reason of the lower trajectory of the bullet) the curves are far from being to scale. With regard to the illustration showing the extended danger zone, it should be said that, should the target retreat beyond the danger zone into the safety zone, the rifleman would revert to the old method of aiming. Sergeant H. Ommundsen (T.), of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, won the King's Prize at Bisley in 1901, and has won much other distinction as a shot.



DR. KARL GJELLERUP.
The well-known Danish author,
whose Buddhistic novel, "The Pilgrim
Kamani," recently appeared.
Photograph by Courtesy of Mr. Heinemann.

"My Own Story," by Louisa of Tuscany, Ex-Crown Princess of Saxony! One has not the heart to read so much "Society journalism," so much family gossip, often "very middle class," as the middle classes say; such narratives of blood and mud as the tale, half told, of the death of the Austrian Crown Prince, all tossed before the world by the lady whose name and line are so ancient and romantic, even if the House of Habsburg is not really akin to the author of "Tom Jones," Mr. Horace Round, at least (whose knowledge of pedigrees is extensive and peculiar), would deprive the House of Habsburg of the honour of "counting cousins" with Mr. Henry Fielding.

It is not very difficult, I fancy, for experts in heredity to diagnose the case of the author of "My Own Story." When people complain of spies and designing enemies, we think of Jean Jacques Rousseau, who thought the good fat David Hume was a designing dastard and a dark intriguer.

Yet there may be more of truth in this unlucky lady's suspicions. A young royal bride, with wild, young blood in her veins, disarming herself and visiting the gallery of a theatre in the spirit of Haroun Al Raschid and that Prince of Bohemia who supped with the Suicide Club—who knows what queer, innocent things she may have done to set the eyes of the Court of Saxony a-spying and their tongues a-wagging? The most innocent of girls do the most extraordinary and perilous things without dreaming of their eccentricity and their danger, in the irresponsible gaiety of youth.



AN EARLY IRONCLAD BUILT TO RAM: THE FRENCH IRON-PLATED SHIP "MAGENTA."

"In 1862 another remarkable vessel called the 'Magenta' was added to the French fleet. She was iron-plated and carried eighty guns on two decks, and in addition had a raised forecastle with ports on either bow, through which guns could be fired. She also had an immense blunt ram which projected like a cone upon the bows."

From "Warships and Their Story."

Mary Stuart, we are told, used to slip out of Holyrood, disguised as a page, and frolic in the dim streets of nocturnal Edinburgh. But at a modern German Court, or any other, such diversions do not conduce to tranquillity.

The Dowager of France, aged twenty, did not publish a narrative of her escapades, though it must have been good "copy." I daresay, in the case of this modern Princess, there were enemies enough, and misconstructions enough, but, in the words of the Prophet of old, even Nicholas, "youth will be served." It is not strange that there was trouble, which could not be averted by piling one blazing indiscretion on another.

The lady is sportsman enough to speak of her husband with extreme kindness. You look at her photograph of that most unfortunate and sympathetic gentleman, in a straw hat, sitting in a hayfield with his plump, pretty little girl, while the haymakers drive homeward their great fragrant cargoes of mown grass and flowers, and—*sunt lacrymae rerum.*

I do not boast of any connection with the royal family of Saxony. Mr



AN ANCESTOR OF THE MODERN IRONCLAD: A BREECH-LOADING GUN RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK OF THE "MARY ROSE."

"The 'Mary Rose,' which . . . had a tonnage variously stated at 500 or 600 tons, . . . was lost, in 1545, through the water entering her lower ports when going about off Spithead, and her commander and 600 men went down in her. . . . [The gun] is in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution. A spare chamber is shown in the front."

From "Warships and Their Story," by R. A. Fletcher—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

George Osborne, in "Vanity Fair," when asked if he were related to the ducal house of Leeds, said that they had the same coat-of-arms. As this heraldic honour was conferred on Mr. Osborne *père* by his coach-builder alone, there was not much in it. My own connection with the House of Saxony is more essential. We have the same Banshee, or rather, death-omen—a spectral black cat.

It is rather worse with my eminently middle-class family. It is black, the brute, and more like a cat than anything else, but horrified percipients add, with a shudder, that, whatever it may be, it is only superficially feline and of no known species of the animal kingdom.

I first heard of it fifty years ago, when, having seen a very peculiar cat, which the dogs, though fond of cats, would not tackle, I mentioned the circumstance. I then heard of this death-warning, which was of very respectable antiquity, and in the case of this particular vision (which I firmly believe to have been a normal cat) was hitched on to a death in the family.

Later examples have been frequent and up to date, and truly they are inexplicable to myself, except on the theory of a hereditary hallucination, which happens to coincide with deaths. My own latest experience did not. A black cat, obviously hallucinatory, ran across my study at 10 a.m. and gave a jump. I thought it was merely the wraith of a poor old cat of mine which, I knew, was moribund far away; but



BUILT TO RAM AND PROPELLED BY SLAVE-ROWERS: AN ANCIENT GREEK BIREME.

"The Greeks are thought to have begun to build their own warships about 700 B.C. . . . The Greek ships were built with the keel, the stempost and the lower pair of waling pieces converging to hold the ram." This Greek bireme (i.e., a vessel with two banks of oars) is from a vase in the British Museum, found at Vulci.

From "Warships and Their Story."

He survived for a fortnight, and there was nothing in it: telepathy, perhaps—no more.

The Princess Loutsa of Tuscany's father-in-law, the King of Saxony, told her, "in a burst of confidence," that the Saxon death-omen haunted "the chapel of the Palace of Zinzen-dorf Strasse."

My beast is not so local in his habits: he will appear in a railway-carriage, or a foreign hotel, or anywhere. The King of Saxony thought that his animal was "the devil, or one of his familiars."

In November 1902 the Princess saw this "huge black cat" between the candles on the High Altar. Everybody saw it and looked scared, but after Mass the creature was "not to be found." I do not much wonder; it is not easy to find a black cat "which wishes to pass incog." The extraordinary, the really surprising fact is that nothing out of the ordinary way happened afterwards. This proves the honesty of the narrator; but our death-omen means business — at least when women see it.



TWO RAILWAYS RACING TO THE PACIFIC COAST: RIVAL LINES IN THE DESCHUTES RIVER CANYON.
Photograph by Kiser Photo. Co., for the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway.

The Hill line describes a horseshoe curve on one side of the river, following the waterway. The Harriman line, on the opposite side of the river, tunnels through the projecting tongue of rock. E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill, who is known as "the Grand Old Railway Builder of the West," were great rivals in railway enterprise in the United States. At one time both were building lines on the banks of the Columbia River, Oregon, and their workmen almost came to blows.

From "The Railway Conquest of the World," by F. A. Tait—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



THE USES of Elliman's Embrocations are explained in illustrated booklets enclosed with bottles of Elliman's; these booklets afford other serviceable information. The R.E.P. Booklet, 96 pages, illustrated (Human use of Elliman's), explains also the nature of the Elliman R.E.P. Book, 255 pages, illustrated, and upon page 1 of that booklet may be found the terms upon which that larger book may be obtained. The E.F.A. booklet 72 pages, illustrated, (Animals' Treatment), explains also the nature of the

F.A. Book

Elliman E.F.A. Book, 204 pages, illustrated, and upon page 1 of that booklet may also be found the terms upon which that larger book may be obtained. The R.E.P. Booklet is enclosed in cartons containing bottles of *Elliman's Universal Embrocation*, for Human use, price 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2/- & 4/-, The E.F.A. Booklet, (Animals' Treatment), is enclosed inside wrappers of *Elliman's Royal Embrocation*, for Horses, Cattle, Dogs and Birds, price 1/-, 2/- & 3/- per bottle.

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ART, MUSIC,

& THE DRAMA



Photo, Rita Martin.
AT THE KINGSWAY, MISS DOROTHY
MINTO, THE DARLING DORA OF
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY."
The successful career of "Fanny's First Play"
begun at the Little Theatre, is continued at
the Kingsway.

strength of a thousand successes, is first thought of as a painter of people. Perhaps, like all his kind, he grows a little impatient of his successes, of commissions and of the restrictions they bring. Last year, his brush salied forth across the landscape: "The Amazon" was a portrait, but it was a portrait of revolt; it showed a clean pair of heels to studio-carpets and cushions. At this year's Landscape Exhibition, Mr. Lavery, a new-comer in that company of painters, comes boldly into the open country, and the excellence of his manner in skies and horizons and foliage promises well for a royal group if King George will hold his Court on the greensward with a fleet of white clouds at his head, for the advantage of his artist. Mr. Lavery doubtless longs for the spacious times of Philip IV. With half as many chances as that monarch gave Velasquez, he might make a great picture.

Mr. Henry Wagner's offer to the National Gallery of two Italian pictures admired at the exhibition of the Art Collections Fund makes an important footnote to a recent controversy. Mr. Wagner's action reminds one that the donor is still in the field; that funds and grants are not Sir Charles Holroyd's only hopes. The pictures sent by Mr. Wagner to face the hazards of the board-room are the "Madonna and Child with Angels" attributed to Benozzo, but said by Mr. Berenson to be from the hand of Bartolomeo Caporali, and a small and exquisite panel, once given to Masaccio but since labelled Monaco, of "St Giovanni Instituting the Order of Vallombrosa." This will be remembered as one of the most attractive things on the richly furnished walls of the octagonal room at the Grafton Galleries. To the left of the gracious group, stiffly habited in the homespun of Tuscany, the saint, attended by two monks, invests a kneeling figure; on the right kneels another brother and saint, with eight friars standing around him. The narrow lines, flat

ART NOTES.

MR. JOHN Lavery, not only as the chosen painter of the King and Queen, but on the colouring, and austere touch of the artistic convention of the period (Monaco's dates are given as 1370-1425) were made for such histories. Here is an example, not of a lost art merely, but of a lost age; we may recover the energy of Rubens and the aspect of Rubens's world; we can dress after the fashion of Philip the Fourth's Court, and Velasquez' genius in a modern painter is not unthinkable.

THE most significant announcement in the world of music is undoubtedly that

MUSIC.

made

by Mr. Oscar Hammerstein last week. It would appear that he travelled to New York on a flying visit a few weeks ago and offered Caruso any terms he cared to ask for his services during a part of the London season. The distinguished tenor could not see his way clear to prolong the period of hard work—he sings till April at the Metropolitan in New York, and then goes for a month to Paris—and Mr. Hammerstein now tells us that, failing a proper subscription list, he will not run a summer season. The American impresario is a wealthy man, but, naturally enough, he cannot continue into the summer a venture that shows few signs of becoming self-supporting. London must be grateful to Mr. Hammerstein for what he has done, and wish him luck in finding subscribers for his boxes, but it would be idle to suggest that his chances are very rosy. Covent Garden is the Mecca of the faithful opera-goer, and is administered by men who have mastered their business. There is no reason to believe that London has a sufficient number of regular subscribers to grand opera to support two houses that labour without State assistance. Even New York cannot do this, though the Metropolitan starts its season with as much in hand as Covent Garden takes from the end of April to the end of July.

Mr. Neil Forsyth has set out in brief outline the plans of the Grand Opera Syndicate for the coming season, which will open in the last week of April with two performances of the Wagner Cycle. Negotiations with Dr. Richter have reached a point at which it seems reasonable to hope that he will direct the opera. In the middle of June the Russian Imperial Ballet will come to Covent Garden for a six weeks' engagement. Signor Wolf-Ferrari, composer of that delightful trifle, "The Secret of Suzanne," will be represented by a new work, "The Jewels of the Madonna," recently produced with success in Berlin. His star is in the ascendant; he has just scored heavily at the Metropolitan in New York. Another novelty, written by an Italian composer and called "La Conchita," is also under consideration.



"CEDIPIUS REX" AT COVENT GARDEN: MISS LILLAH McCARTHY AS JOCASTA.
Camera-Portrait by Arbutnott and Hooper.

Everything in art after Raphael can be had again, but earlier than that we seem not able to penetrate for the purposes of renewal: no prescription, nor cunning, nor desire enables us to restore in ourselves the spirit of a Monaco.

But Ruskin, the "Life" tells us, enacted, in the prosperous courtyard of the Hôtel de Russie in Rome a scene somewhat touched with the grace of that past; Monaco, perhaps, it would have baffled, but Botticelli, who could design shepherds and angels in the act of kissing, might have set it down, with some few modifications of the architecture and the hall-porters. In the archway of the hotel, Ruskin records, waited each morning a Capuchin friar, begging for his monastery. "Now, though I greatly object to any clergyman coming and taking me by the throat and saying 'Pay me what thou owest,' I never pass a begging friar without giving him sixpence, or the equivalent fivepence of foreign coin, extending the charity as far as ten-pence if no fivepenny bit chance to be in my purse. And this particular friar, having a gentle face and a long white beard, and a beautiful cloak, like a blanket, and being altogether the pleasantest sight, next to Sandro Botticelli's 'Zipporah,' I was like to see in Rome in the course of the day, I always gave him the extra fivepence for looking so nice, which generosity so worked on his mind . . . that after some six or seven doles of ten-pences he must needs take my hand one day and try to kiss it. Which being only just able to prevent, I took him round the neck and kissed his lips instead."—E. M.



"CEDIPIUS REX" AT COVENT GARDEN: MR. PHILIP HEWLAND AS AN OLD SERVANT OF LAJUS.
Camera-Portrait by Arbutnott and Hooper.



"CEDIPIUS REX" AT COVENT GARDEN: MR. MARTIN HARVEY AS CEDIPIUS.
Camera-Portrait by Arbutnott and Hooper.

SORE THROAT AND INFLUENZA.

The Commonest Winter Complaints.

Their Prevention and Cure.

When the days are short, disease-germs live long.

The sun is a great germ-killer, and the lack of sunshine during the winter is a potent reason for the sore throat, tonsillitis, influenza, and other germ-diseases which are so prevalent.

Besides, the chill and the damp lower the vitality, and render the body less able to withstand the attack of germs and destroy them.

Although Nature has provided for meeting these germ-attacks by the ability of certain particles of the blood to devour these minute organisms, the warmth and moisture in the back of the mouth and throat enable the germs to develop with extraordinary rapidity. Each germ divides into two in twenty minutes, so that, in a few hours, a single germ will have produced hundreds of thousands.

If the body is in a good state of health the germs are destroyed very soon after being inhaled. When, however, the system is below par or weakened by any cause, the germs overcome the defending forces in the blood and we get the particular disease they produce.

It is in this way that sore throat, influenza, and bad colds arise.

Obviously the only means of cure and prevention is to destroy the germs at their point of entry, namely, the throat, and thus remove the source of inflammation from the tissues and of poison from the blood. It is these poisons that the germs manufacture and pour into the blood which cause the characteristic pains of influenza and the malaise and feeling of general illness always associated with sore throat, tonsillitis, etc.

Of all the methods hitherto devised by science for destroying these germs in the mouth and throat, nothing can compare with Wulffing's Formamint. This is unanimously admitted by the medical profession.

Many thousands of doctors, including several to crowned heads of Europe, have written to the proprietors stating that they invariably use Wulffing's Formamint for treating sore throat. The reason is that nothing destroys the germs so rapidly and completely. This was first proved by a famous scientist who removed some

virulent germs of diphtheria from the throat of a patient seriously ill with that disease, and mixed them with a solution of Formamint. Within ten minutes they were all killed. In spite of this, Formamint is not offered as a cure for diphtheria, although it will undoubtedly prevent that dread complaint and other serious germ-diseases.

The Prevention of Diphtheria.

This fact is vouched for by many sanitary inspectors. The Sanitary Inspector of High Wycombe writes: "I know of no other preparation so effectual in preventing infectious disease as Wulffing's Formamint. During an outbreak of diphtheria I have frequently given away Formamint to those who have been in contact with the disease, and no other cases have been removed to hospital from the same household. Whenever our ambulance is ordered out for the removal of an infectious case, Formamint always accompanies us."

Many articles have appeared in the medical papers, showing Formamint's supreme excellence in the cure of sore throat. In *The Practitioner*, the Chief Medical Officer of one of the largest Infectious Diseases' Hospitals in England writes: "I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Wulffing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

A writer in *The Lancet* states: "I have had the best results from the use of Wulffing's Formamint Tablets."

It should be distinctly remembered that it must be Wulffing's Formamint to produce such results. None of the many substitutes now on the market will do so. How

valueless they are is shown by a physician who writes that he has "tried six substitutes and has not found one of them efficacious."

Remarkable Consensus of Opinion.

The social testimony to Formamint's value is as remarkable as the medical. No preparation, with the single exception of Sanatogen, which is made by the same firm, has received such distinguished testimonials.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard writes: "I have found Wulffing's Formamint most effective for the cure of sore throat, which quickly disappears after using a few tablets."

The Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsale writes: "I and my family use quite a number of Wulffing's Formamint Tablets, and I find them all you say they are. I always carry a goodly number in my pocket and have recommended them to many friends."

The Venerable Archdeacon of Bristol, Dr. R. Stewart, writes: "I have habitually carried a tube of Wulffing's Formamint with me during the late very trying weather, and I am glad to record my experience with the tablets, chiefly as a preventive of cold and sore throat."

As to their value in influenza, Sir George Alexander writes: "Formamint Tablets have been my constant companion during the winter, and I have found them a dangerous enemy to the influenza fiend."

Among other distinguished users of Wulffing's Formamint may be mentioned the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir Clifford Cory, Bart., M.P., and scores of other M.P.s, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Madame Adelina Patti, and Lord Justice Buckley, in addition to many leading barristers, clergymen, actors and singers, to all of whom the preservation of the voice and the avoidance of sore throat are of the utmost importance.

Wulffing's Formamint may be obtained of all chemists, price 1s. 1d. per bottle.

A free sample will be sent to any reader who has not tried it before who writes, mentioning "The Illustrated London News," to Messrs. A. Wulffing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London W.C., enclosing a penny stamp for postage. With it will be sent an interesting booklet on sore throat.

F.W.T.

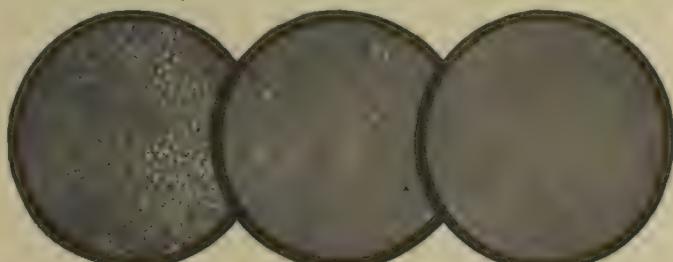


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3
THE GERMS OF INFLUENZA AS SEEN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

Experiments made at the Physiological Institute, Berlin, by Dr. Piorowski.

Fig. 1 shows the germs allowed to grow freely on a culture-medium comparable to the favourable breeding-ground of our throats. Fig. 2 shows the remarkable decrease in the number of germs when the breeding-ground had been treated with the saliva of a person who had sucked five Formamint Tablets five minutes previously. Thus the sucking of Wulffing's Formamint prevents germ-diseases by destroying the germs which cause them.

Baby's Dietary

step by step

The best food for the young infant is the mother's milk or its equivalent. The 'Allenburys' Milk Foods closely resemble healthy human milk, in composition, in nutritive value and in digestibility, analysis proving that they are almost identical. The 'Allenburys' Foods are adapted for various ages and represent the most successful method of Infant Feeding ever devised.

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"THE RAILWAY CONQUEST OF THE WORLD."

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

IN Mr. Frederick A. Talbot's "The Railway Conquest of the World" (Heinemann), we have a fascinating subject very skilfully handled. The author says that his aim has been to tell his story popularly, and he has certainly succeeded; but he tells it with authority also, and we can imagine railway engineers being his most interested readers. Mr. Talbot finds all the romance he requires in the essentials of his subject. There are adventurous passages in the history of our home railways, but theirs is the romance of construction. The surveyor abroad, on the other hand, has to face perils, and has often been the hero of glorious deeds unsung. The Mexican Central and other enterprises in South America, British North Borneo, and China have witnessed his devotion under menace of the savage. There and elsewhere the hostility of Nature, however, is what he has most to fear. Mr. Talbot tells

a story of how Walter Moberly, when almost despairing of threading the Gold Range, was led to a canyon by watching the dip of an eagle over the Columbia mountains, and through the "Eagle Pass" the Canadian

them—enables us to realise the tremendous struggle with Nature involved in this railway conquest of the world, and the endless resourcefulness of those who have achieved it. We do not often come across so comprehensive and so compact a piece of work as Mr. Talbot's.

Very artistic is the set of picture-postcards in colours just issued by the Great Central Railway, illustrating their steamers running between Grimsby and Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. The packet of six cards is sold for two pence, and can be obtained at G.C.R. station bookstalls and offices, or for three pence, post free, from Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Everyone interested in live-stock should see "Lang's Breeders' Directory" for 1912. (R. T. Lang, Ltd., Tudor House, E.C.) Besides the lists of breeders of various domestic animals, it gives much information about societies, foods, medicines, appliances, and periodicals.



SPADE-WORK—NOT IN HIS NEW DIOCESE: THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM ON WINER-SPORT INTENT. AT MURREN.

Dr. Russell Wakefield was last year appointed to the see of Birmingham in succession to Dr. Gore, having previously been Dean of Norwich and a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was formerly a member of the London School Board, twice Mayor of Marylebone, and for fifteen years Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square.

Pacific runs to the western sea to-day. The invasion of Canada is one of the more familiar chapters of the romance of construction. Less well known is the story of the reclamation of Alaska, and here the author relates a curious incident. Among the navvies driving the grade on the Yukon line with zest, the majority had tasted the bitterness of ill-luck at the Klondike, and were content with their new lot. Yet when the rumour of the discovery of gold in British Columbia came through, 1500 of them threw down their tools, drew their wages, and stamped for the new "strike," the hope reit which Dawson had quenched so ruthlessly. Wheresoever the steel highway has gone, there Mr. Talbot's story carries us, and a remarkable series of photographs—there are between one and two hundred of



Photo. Ullivett.

TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE AN ACCIDENT: THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM SKATING AT WENGEN.

Prince Prajadipok, heir to the throne of Siam, recently went on a visit to Wengen, Switzerland, for winter sport. Shortly after the above photograph was taken he had an accident on the ice, which, though not serious, laid him up for a time in bed. He is being educated at Woolwich.



Photo. Ullivett.

A DISTINGUISHED EGYPTOLOGIST ON SWISS ICE. PROFESSOR W. MAX-MULLER SKATING AT WENGEN.

Professor W. Max-Muller is Professor of Exegesis at the R. E. Seminary at Philadelphia, and Lecturer in Egyptology in the University of Pennsylvania in that city. He is conducting a series of Egyptological researches for the Carnegie Institution at Washington.



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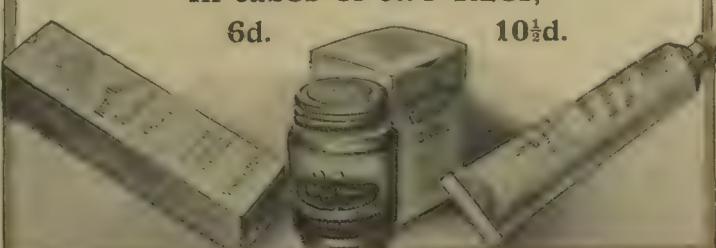
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LADIES' PAGE.

WHEN Miss Una Dugdale, niece of Viscount Peel, was married the other day to Mr. Victor Duval, the Hon. Sec. of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, it was announced beforehand that the couple had arranged with the Rev. Hugh Chapman to omit from the service the promise of the bride to "obey" her husband. At the last moment, Mr. Chapman was informed that this would possibly render the ceremony illegal, and it was performed according to the rubric, under protest. I was surprised when I heard that it was proposed to make the omission, because some years ago I asked Bishop Creighton (the then Bishop of London) if this could be legally done, and he gave the most uncompromising denial; "a priest must exactly follow the service as set forth in the Prayer-Book." But Bishop Creighton added that in cases where both bride and bridegroom objected to the idea of the wife's promise to obey, it was open to them to agree with one another previously what meaning should be attached to the word in their own special case. This seems a little casuistical. So it does when priests of a modern spirit on such points declare that "obedience" in this vow only means an amiable compliance with the husband's wishes if and when the wife sees no serious objection to obeying his commands. Such a half-and-half business is not "obedience." To obey is to do as you are ordered, in utter disregard of your own wish and opinion. "Theirs not to make reply; theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do" just as they are told; that and that alone is "to obey." Now there are some men at least who do not ask or wish for obedience from their wives.

Every person taking an interest in Church matters knows that revision of the Prayer-Book is widely advocated amongst Churchmen, though perhaps even more widely opposed. The services have the sanctity that must cling around all forms hallowed by the deepest feelings of many generations of our forefathers. But apart from that, the Prayer-Book is merely a compilation made by a few bygone clergymen, and therefore is open to revision by living divines. The marriage ceremony, as the one that comes home most closely to the minds of the people taking part in it, has certainly received most criticism. The coarse wording and even more objectionable materialism of the thought of the introductory address, for instance, is very generally regarded as inadequate to the occasion, and even as unfit to read in the ears of a bevy of delicately brought-up girls, and many clergymen invariably omit this, in part or the whole. So long ago as at the wedding of Queen Victoria, the Marchioness of Lansdowne of that day complained in a letter describing the ceremony that the Archbishop gave the girl-monarch and her bridesmaids the whole of the service, "which was very disagreeable," says her Ladyship, "and, when one looked at all the young things that were listening, most



A GRACEFUL DANCE-GOWN.

This simple and pretty dress is of black and white chiffon, lightly embroidered with jet, and the draperies fixed with jetted butterfly ornaments.

distressing. However, he mumbled a good deal." It is surely absurd to have such a service as to make a married lady look round on the girls present and rejoice in a mumbling celebrant!

Then the wording of the vows is obsolete, and possesses little meaning to many of the people. The promises lack reality. The man does not mean to give up all his worldly goods, nor the bride to obey his orders implicitly. The populace do not know that "worship" once meant just to honour—so that in an old version of the Commandments the fifth began, "Worship thy father and thy mother." A clergyman told me once that in his East London parish it was not unusual for the bridegroom to promise to take his bride "from this day fortnight"; and another says that quite often the vow is wound up, "And therefore I thee this my thou." It means nothing, undoubtedly, but the bridegrooms who recite the magic formula do not mind; like King James I., when the Puritan divines complained to him of the marriage ceremony of the Prayer-Book, they think that "if a man gets a good wife, he will not find fault with the way he gets her." But surely the marriage service should be comprehensible by the many; should put before them in chaste language the highest ideal of the mutual new life; and should require both to promise and vow only what certainly ought to be intended to be given by each to the other.

Very dainty and extremely fashionable are the effects produced by veiling dresses in part with transparent materials. Evening-dress almost always carries out this idea, while day-gowns and, still more, blouses are much improved in style when they show a judicious mingling of such fragile fabrics with the more solid substance that forms the foundation. Blouses should now match the skirt with which they are worn in colour, and it is useful to have a dressy, transparent tunic as well as a shorter blouse to go with a nice skirt, so that the colour can be repeated in removable trimmings. A tunic blouse judiciously chosen will serve for more than one costume. Either black or white Ninon, Marquise, or chiffon should be chosen for this tunic, and it can be made crossover style, with two or three distinct and loose bands of embroidery in the colour of the skirts to be worn, to hook on down the edges of the cross-over fronts. Again, a cloth skirt topped by a girdle of cord of the same colour goes well with a blouse all of chiffon in the like tone.

While the cold winds of winter blow, it is necessary to be very careful about the soap that is used, as the least additional irritation to the complexion from this source may produce disastrous results. Royal Vinolia soap answers admirably. It is guaranteed by the manufacturers to contain no free alkali, and therefore does not dry or burn the skin. Its constituents are vegetable, and it makes a soft and agreeable lather. Withal, it is quite inexpensive, for three of the white cakes are sold in a box for one shilling.

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own. I had been imposed on by charlatans and frauds, who sold me all sorts of pills and appliances for enlarging my bust, but which did me no good whatever. I therefore determined my unfortunate sisters should no longer be robbed by those "fakirs" and frauds, and I wish to warn all women against them.

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The very men who shunned me, and even the very women who passed me carelessly by when I was so horribly flat-chested and had no bust, became my most ardent admirers shortly after I obtained such a wonderful enlargement of my bust. I therefore determined that all women who were flat-chested should profit by my accidental discovery, and have a bust like my

due solely to a lucky accident, which I believe was brought about by Divine Providence, and as Providence was good to give me the means to obtain a beautiful bust, I feel I should give my secret to all my sisters who need it. Merely enclose one penny stamp for reply, and I will send you particulars by return post.

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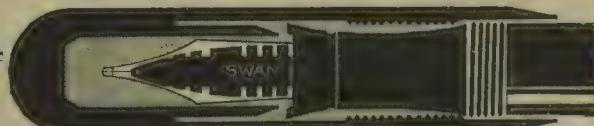
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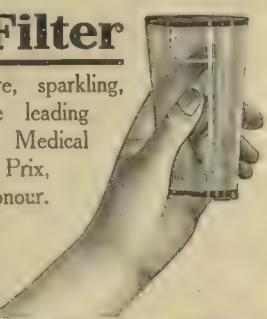
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GENERAL NOTES.

THE Russian concert given by M. Safonoff and the London Symphony Orchestra last week was most interesting. Nothing could have been more imposing than the conductor's attack upon the "Francesca da Rimini" of Tchaikovski, in which he strove to pile Pelion on Ossa. Rubinstein's fourth Piano Concerto was played by Mr. Wesley Weyman, whose tone is so delightful that one could but regret his tendency to regard one note as being as good as another. This was probably due to nerves; but no number of false notes could hide the fact that Mr. Weyman is a player of more than ordinary attainments. The success of the evening was scored by a queer little double drum stretched upon earthenware jars, which

country copies can be obtained from the Agent-General of British Columbia, the Hon. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, London Wall. The book contains much information on the life and commerce of the province, its physical character, and its history. It is illustrated with many portraits, views of scenery, and other photographs.

There is abundance of good matter, both literary and pictorial, in the bound volume for 1911 (the thirteenth year of its production) of the popular French magazine "Lectures Pour Tous," published by Messrs. Hachette et Cie, of Paris. The great variety and excellent quality of its contents make it an ideal means for English readers to improve their acquaintance with contemporary French life and literature. The subjects treated in "Lectures Pour Tous" range from tragic episodes of history to sensational stories of modern life, peeps into the scientific

the Australian poet. He would be grateful if anyone who has letters or reminiscences of Gordon and his circle would communicate with him at the Avenue House, Richmond, Surrey.

Two more volumes of his "Great Engravers" have been issued recently by Mr. William Heinemann, dealing respectively with Van Dyck and his contemporaries, and Francisco Goya. The examples given of the Dutch masters are all portraits. Many other seventeenth-century artists are represented besides Van Dyck, including Rembrandt, Jan Muller, Jonas Suyderhoef, and Robert Nanteuil. The Goya volume, on the other hand, is entirely confined to the work of that artist, who was Court Painter to Charles IV. of Spain (1788-1808). In the engravings given in this book, however, Goya appears wholly as a pictorial satirist—a kind of Spanish Hogarth.



WHERE THE ABSENCE OF "BARRACKING" WAS MUCH APPRECIATED BY THE BRITISH TEAM: AUSTRALIA v. THE M.C.C. AT SYDNEY—THE FIRST TEST MATCH OF THE PRESENT TOUR. The first of the five Test Matches between the M.C.C. and Australia arranged to be played during the present tour of the British team, began at Sydney on December 15, and ended on December 21 in a victory for Australia by 146 runs. In the first innings Australia made 447 and the M.C.C. 318, and in the second the scores were 308 and 291 respectively. The only century was Mr. V. Trumper's 113 for Australia in the first innings. Our photograph was taken during the second day's play, in a report of which it was stated that the visiting team greatly appreciated the absence of "barracking," or hostile demonstrations, on the part of spectators, which had troubled them in some previous matches. The second and third Test Matches have since been won by the M.C.C.

was used in some work by a Russian named Yppolitov Ivanov, whose "Dans l'Aoul" (whatever that may be) and "Cortège du Sardar" caught the ear and held it. The audience demanded more of "Timplipito's" acquaintance. Rimsky-Korsakov's "Easter Overture" did not respond very unmistakably to its title: sometimes it suggested a Church Service, at other times the Carnival; but it was always clever and interesting, like everything the composer has given us.

Very useful to all who are interested in Canada is "The Year Book of British Columbia," the Coronation edition of which, by R. E. Gosnell, is issued by the Government of that province, and is sold at the price of one dollar, with 15 cents (8d.) extra for postage. In this

future, and humorous tales and drawings. There are several coloured plates and numberless other illustrations.

In the introduction to his delightful little book, "How to See Italy" (to which is added, within, the words, "By Rail"), Mr. Douglas Sladen says: "It is exactly what its title suggests—a book which tells you what parts of Italy would suit your individual requirements, how you are to get to them, and what their special attractions are." Written in the author's familiar and very readable style, it supplements the ordinary guide-book by the general advice of an expert traveller and connoisseur. It has 160 excellent illustrations from photographs. It will interest many to know that Mr. Douglas Sladen is collaborating in a work on Adam Lindsay Gordon,

Some of his scenes are somewhat gross and gruesome, but they are all wonderfully vigorous.

Marriage is a subject that interests everybody, and doubtless many will risk a shilling on a copy of "Married Life: Various Considered," by J. W. C. Haldane, C.E. (Simpkin, Marshall). Mr. Haldane is an engineer, and has written several professional works, also a book of travel, "3800 Miles Across Canada." He is far from endorsing Mr. Punch's famous advice to those about to marry—"Don't"; and he falls foul of another philosopher, Plato, for inventing Platonic love. If the author's ideas, conveyed in simple anecdotal style, are by no means subtle or unusual, there is a cheery spirit and a healthy moral tone about the book.



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Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

which is both waterproof and preservative. It keeps the leather pliable and in good condition.

A great labour-saver in the household, Cherry Blossom Boot Polish requires no hard brushing in the old-fashioned way, but only just a little rub with cloth or polish to produce a most brilliant shine. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins, of grocers, boot-makers, stores, everywhere (black or brown).

Mansion Floor Polish

is easily the best for Linoleum. Gives a smooth hard surface, with a minimum of work. Also the finest Polish made for stained and parquet floors, and for furniture of all kinds. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. CHISWICK POLISH CO., Chiswick, London, W.

EFFERVESCEENCE PURELY NATURAL
**MATTONI'S
GIESSHÜBLER**
NATURAL
MINERAL TABLE WATER.
at all Chemists, Wine Merchants, Stores, Hotels, &c.
Sole Agents: INGRAM & ROYLE LTD., LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL.

**HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA**

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings us similar letters to-day. Named for 40 Years.
A free sample of the original Remedy will be sent in 1s. 4d. post. Also a small bottle of Balsam, 1s. 4d. post. Also of Newfrey & W. Edwards, 1s. 4d. post. Sanger & Son, Bute & Cross; John Thompson, Liverpool; and all Wholesale Houses.



SIROLIN



FRESH AIR AND FOOD ALONE CANNOT CURE CONSUMPTION

Something Must Be Done To Check The Germ Growth If Permanent Results Are Expected.

Fresh Air and exercise, together with plenty of nourishing food, are a necessity to the cure of Lung Diseases, but they are not sufficient to effect permanent results unless something is done to prevent the Tubercle Bacilli from continuing their destructive work.

Nothing is more effective in doing this than the now famous remedy—SIROLIN.

Although very powerful in attacking the Tubercle Bacilli, SIROLIN contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. It agrees with the most delicate stomach, and creates an appetite that would do credit to a healthy man, thus making it a great body-builder.

SIROLIN is endorsed and recommended by the leading specialists of Europe, and they have placed a long list of successful cases to its credit.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

In order that all sufferers from Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Diseases of the Chest and Lungs should have an opportunity of trying this wonderful remedy, it has been decided to distribute **10,000** Trial Bottles of SIROLIN to all who apply for them. The bottle is absolutely free; all you have to do is to send your name and address, together with 3d. in stamps to defray cost of packing and carriage.

An illustrated and descriptive Booklet giving much useful information, will also be sent free of charge. Address to-day:

THE SIROLIN CO., LTD. (Dept. L.N.), **46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.**

SIROLIN is on Sale to-day at your Chemist's, in bottles at **2/9**; and extra large size, **4/6**.

WATSON'S NO. 10

The Whisky of Unsurpassed Quality

As a refreshing stimulant after prolonged outdoor exertion, no less than as an aid to indoor conviviality, Watson's No. 10 Whisky stands supreme.

Its unrivalled flavour, its smoothness to the palate, and its absolute purity cannot fail to find favour wherever Watson's No. 10 is tried.

Of all Wine Merchants and Stores.

Allcock's Plasters

Established 1847.

The World's Greatest
External Remedy.



Pains in the Back
Allcock's Plasters have no equal.
Strengthen Weak Backs
as nothing else can.

Pains in the Side
Allcock's Plasters relieve promptly
and at the same time
strengthen side and restore energy.



Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs
Allcock's Plasters act as a preventive
as well as a curative.
Prevent colds becoming deep seated



Rheumatism in Shoulder
Relieved by using Allcock's Plasters
Athletes use them for
Stiffness or Soreness of muscles.

Apply wherever
there is Pain.

When you need a Pill
TAKE A **Brandreth's Pill**

Purely Vegetable.

Est. 1752.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Etc.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

ALLCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND.

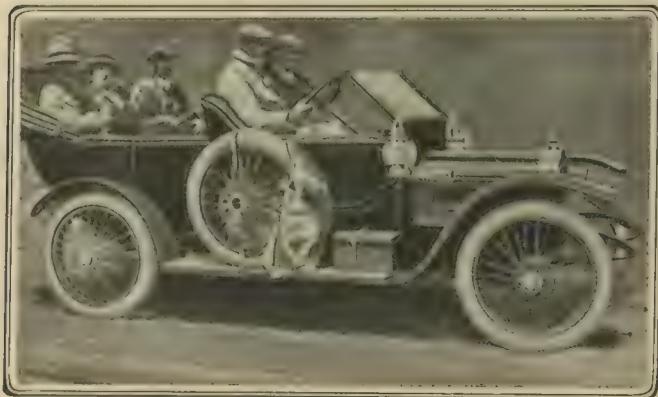
Allcock's is the original and genuine porous plaster.
It is a standard remedy, sold by chemists in every
part of the civilized world. Ask for Allcock's.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE opinion of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders on the proposal of the Technical Committee of the R.A.C. to make arrangements to measure the actual horse-power transmitted at the wheels of about fifty motor-cars in private use, will be awaited with interest. At the moment the proposal emanates only from the Technical Committee as a recommendation to the committee of the Club; and, in conformity with the usual practice, I presume the Club will ask for the views of the society upon the subject. I cannot imagine that the society will find themselves in accord if the results are to be made public, for no maker will regard himself as adequately represented by a privately owned car. Few privately owned cars would be brought to the test in the condition in which their makers could place them if they were put in their hands for a tuning-up period, and, as this will assuredly, by hook or by crook, be done with some of them, it will bear hardly on the makers who do not enjoy similar facilities. Provided that the conditions are fair to the makers, the proposal is one that the Club committee should endorse,

During the whole course of the late Scottish Show, there was always a little knot of interested spectators gathered round the stand of the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company when the new detachable rim (Model 1912) was in course of demonstration. The average motorist could not, of course, aspire to the rapidity and dexterity of the practised hands on the stand; but the operation is so simple that their best records could be approached by the merest tyro. The five securing-nuts are whisked off by a brace, and then, without further ado, the rim just slides off the felloe. And while the process of attachment is nearly as rapid, the device has the undeniable recommendation of being firmly locked into position by the butting of the conical flange of the detachable rim against the outward-coned flange of the permanent steel binding-band. The entire absence of any

made reference to the Royal Automobile Club and the West Surrey Automobile Club in terms which have drawn from the R.A.C. a plain statement of the facts as they have obtained for some time past. The speed-limit was originally imposed at the instance of the Town Council to include long stretches of open road adjoining the town, and was granted without the usual Local Government Board inquiry, in spite of the objections raised. This in itself is a remarkable departure from the prevailing custom. Prompt advantage was taken of this to push the trapping system to the extreme, and in view



A WINNER IN THE TRANSVAAL A.C. PETROL-CONSUMPTION TRIALS.

MR. D. H. SAKER'S TALBOT CAR.

The course was 72 miles over bad roads, and both the Traders' Cup and the Club Cup were won by Talbot cars. The Club silver cup and gold medal went to Mr. D. H. Saker's new Talbot, which had only been unpacked two days before, and had not been "tuned up." It weighs 3550 lbs., and runs 28½ miles to the gallon. The Traders' Cup was won by Mr. D. J. Ellis's Talbot.

and the Technical Committee put in hand as soon as possible. Horse-power delivered at the wheels is what we want.

A NEW FRENCH CAR: A 12-14 H.P. SCHNEIDER, 1912 MODEL.

The above car was built in the works of M. Thomas Schneider, at Besançon. It has a torpedo body, painted pearl grey; weather-proof hood, and folding screen, and can be arranged with two or three seats as desired. The London show-rooms of the firm are at 2, Albemarle Street, W.

wedges precludes the possibility of the rim working loose when the car is running.

I have from time to time referred in these columns to the intolerant manner in which the ten-miles speed-limit regulation is, and has been for a long time past, administered in Godalming, and also to the fact that the local Commercial Association had forwarded a resolution

of the fact that nearly every motorist passing through Godalming also passes through Guildford (another town with a speed-limit) on the same journey, the disparity in the number of prosecutions in the two towns is most significant.

Those in Godalming are more than ten times as numerous, although in only one single case out of many hundreds was excessive speed alleged in the town proper, all the others being on the open roads on the outskirts. The trapping, moreover, is chiefly on Sundays and holiday times, when there is a steady procession of cars in one direction through the town, and little or no other traffic in the streets. The traps are set as early as between 6 and 7 a.m., and at the terminal speed-limit posts themselves, which are none too conspicuous. The obvious result has been the boycotting of the town.

(Continued overleaf.)

When passing through LONDON'S BUSY CENTRES

where traffic is thick, and roads are often dangerously greasy, motorists will appreciate the exceptional qualities of the new

STEEL-STUDDED LEATHER-TREADED

DUNLOPS.

"There is no doubt that the Dunlop Co. have produced a very remarkable non-skid cover."—*Glasgow Evening Citizen*.

"The new Dunlop has scored a victory, seeing that it lends itself to renovation after prolonged wear in a manner hitherto unparalleled."—*Evening Standard*.

Dunlop Tyre Manual for 1912, post free on application.

The Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.

Paris: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll. Berlin: S.W. 13 Alexandrinestrasse, 110

The ideal golf ball for winter play is the New Dunlop, standard size.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



Try them on your Clients—They help business.

MATINEE

HAND-MADE TURKISH Cigarettes

The most pleasant MORNING SMOKE and equally a delight :: at NOON and NIGHT. ::

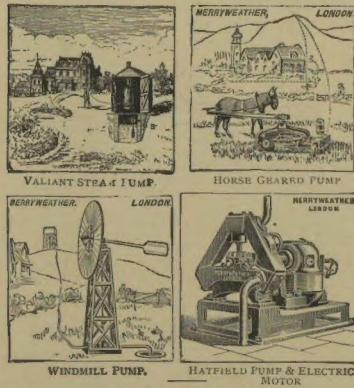
ONE QUALITY ONLY.

If your Tobacconist does not stock them send P.O. (for Carriage Paid Parcel) 29 to West End Agents—WHITMORE & BAYLEY, 163a, Piccadilly, London, W.

Size	Per 100	50	25
1	8/-	4/-	2/-
3	6/-	3/-	1/6

Of all High-class
Tobacconists in the Kingdom.

MERRYWEATHERS ON WATER SUPPLY TO MANSIONS.



Write for Pamphlet on 'Water Supply to Mansions.'
Merryweather & Sons Water Engineers (Established over
200 years), 63, Long Acre, W.C. Works: Greenwich, S.E.

GOUT

In the battle with GOUT and GOUTY RHEUMATISM, no other known medicine comes near the splendid success attained by

Dr. Laville's Liquor

(PERFECTLY HARMLESS)

The special virtues of THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC for the Cure of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, with a CURATIVE Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

ONE BOTTLE, price 9/-, provides 3 Months' treatment.

WHOLESALE DEPOT: F. H. MERTENS
64, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

Descriptive Pamphlet comprising Testimonials and recent convincing tributes from notable medical men post free on application.

1107.

RHEUMATISM

CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

A Scientific, Pure, Efficient Dentifrice, which in use releases purifying Oxygen.

CALOX whitens and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, sterilizes and refreshes the entire mouth in the most gratifying way. Calox also completely deodorises and purifies the breath, which makes it of particular value to smokers. Calox is sold everywhere in convenient, non-wasting metal boxes at 1/1½.

A Dainty Testing Sample Free!
Nothing can prove the excellence of Calox as well as Calox itself. Send us your address and we will gladly post you a trial box and descriptive booklet free by return.

CALOX TOOTH BRUSH—reaches every part of every tooth, 1/-

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

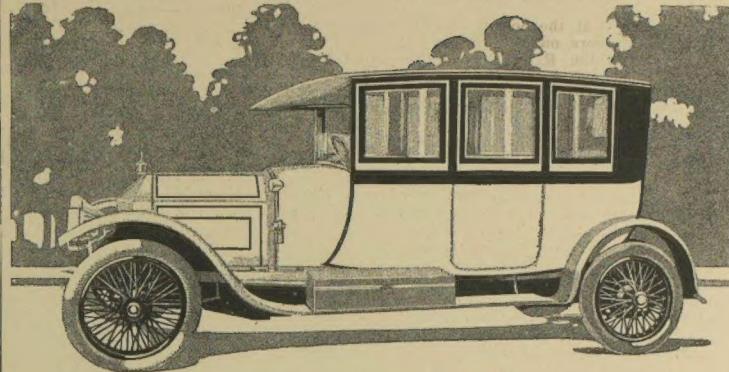
The New
CHOCOLATE
With a new charm

(Patented.)

Can be instantly raised, lowered, reversed, or inclined. Extends over bed, couch, or chair, and is an ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed. To change from a flat table to an inclined reading stand, simply press the push button at the top of standard. It Bed Table, etc.

No. 1.—Embalmed Memi Para, with Polished Wood Top, with Adjustable Side Tray, and Automatic Book-holder (see illustration). £1 7 6
No. 2.—Ditto, complete as No. 1, but with Polished Solid Oak Top and superior finish. £1 15 0
No. 3.—Complete as No. 2, but with Polished Solid Mahogany Top. No. 3, with Polished Metal Frame. £3 3 0
CARRIAGE PAID IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Write for Booklet A 7.

J. FOOT & SON, LTD. Dept. A7, 171, New Bond St., London, W.



Peerless in form and performance.

IN SPLENDID ISOLATION.

A man driving a Metallurgique from within a Van den Plas body is in splendid isolation. Only the arrival of a second Metallurgique gives him a peer. His superior NEVER arrives.

By common consent the Metallurgique connotes car culture. Coachwork connoisseurs will always affirm that Van den Plas bodies are far in front of all their contemporaries.

A man who rides within a Van den Plas body has therefore the certain assurance that for grace of design, luxurious fitting, and splendid finish, coupled with sturdy strength, his carriage stands for *le dernier cri*.

METALLURGIQUE

fitted with the famous
VAN DEN PLAS BODYWORK.

But a beautiful body is merely incongruous without mechanical efficiency and a chassis that conforms to the conditions of the artistic automobile. The Metallurgique chassis has an extra long wheel base on which the coachwork can be mounted without sacrifice of delicate design. From the distinctive (and registered) V-shaped radiator, the line of the carriage runs back in perfect symmetry.

Add to these the undisputed and indisputable fact that the Metallurgique is easily at the head of its class in longevity, power, efficiency, and you have a car with a great past and a greater present.

The chassis is constructed in a works of the highest international reputation. The material in it is the most expensive and durable known to the science of metal.

In the final result you have an automobile offering a greater value per sovereign of expenditure than any other on the world's market; and one that is always a sign of motoring culture.

METALLURGIQUE, LIMITED,

110, High St., Manchester Square, London, W.

Telegrams: "Lurgique, London." Telephone: 8574 Gerrard.

NEW REPAIR WORKS:
EDGWARE RD., "Phone: CRICKLEWOOD Willesden, LONDON, N. 1433

By Appointment to H. M. the King
and to the Royal Danish and
Imperial Russian Courts.

HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY

Have you tried it with the
Cheese course?

FOOT'S BED - TABLE.

The
Adapta.



Can be instantly raised, lowered, reversed, or inclined. Extends over bed, couch, or chair, and is an ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed. To change from a flat table to an inclined reading stand, simply press the push button at the top of standard. It Bed Table, etc.

No. 1.—Embalmed Memi Para, with Polished Wood Top, with Adjustable Side Tray, and Automatic Book-holder (see illustration). £1 7 6
No. 2.—Ditto, complete as No. 1, but with Polished Solid Oak Top and superior finish. £1 15 0
No. 3.—Complete as No. 2, but with Polished Solid Mahogany Top. No. 3, with Polished Metal Frame. £3 3 0
CARRIAGE PAID IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Write for Booklet A 7.

J. FOOT & SON, LTD. Dept. A7, 171, New Bond St., London, W.

Continued. By touring motorists, while the local car-owners show very reasonable objection to having their accounts with the local tradesfolk augmented by heavy fines for entering the town on shopping expeditions. This has redounded considerably to the profit of the business people in Guildford, for a matter of five miles, more or less, is nothing to a motor-car, and Guildford is reached as easily as Godalming. From the Council's discussions of the matter it will be seen that the police find their support from those whom the boycott does not affect.

Owing to the increased number of motor-buses and heavy motor-driven vehicles which are being put on the roads, there has recently been a great demand for solid tyres. In view of this it is interesting to note that, at the Motor Exhibition at Glasgow, no less than sixty-four per cent. of the vehicles fitted with solid tyres were fitted with the well-known Continental Solid Tyres.

Now that the wire wheel has asserted its superiority it is inevitable that other forms than the Rudge-Whitworth Detachable Wire Wheel will be marketed; but any in which the relative strength of spoke and rim is not in the right proportions should be avoided. The great essential for a durable wire wheel is to have the spokes as strong as possible, and yet weaker than anything else in the wheel, and weaker over a great length. The Rudge-Whitworth patented system of dished wheels, both double and triple spoked, makes wheels well adapted for use on a motor-car; but any system ignoring the proper relation of spoke and rim strength would be bad. This vital point must be recognised to prevent a repetition of past set-backs to which the wire-wheel movement has been subjected.

The hill-climbing capacity of the 12-h.p. Talbot was recently proved at Glasgow. Gardner Street, Partick Hill, is the most difficult hill in that city. Although only about two hundred yards in length, the gradient is one in four and a half—about as severe a hill-climbing test as could possibly be applied. The other day an ordinary 12-h.p. Talbot, carrying four passengers, took this hill in twenty-three seconds—that is, at a speed of twenty miles per hour.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and five codicils of LORD RENDLE-SHAM, of Rendlesham Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk, who died on Nov. 9, are proved by his son, the present Peer, and Lewis Kerrison Jarvis, the son-in-law, the value of the estate being £174,147. The testator gives £500 a year to his daughter Cecilia Blanche; £600 a year and a policy of insurance to his son Percy Edward; £200 a year to his son Hugh Edmund; and the proceeds of the sale of his jewels, other than those specifically bequeathed, and lace, to his son Hugh and unmarried



Photo, Dawson.

ONE OF THE FOUR SURVIVORS OF FIFTY-SEVEN: A LASCAR SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE "WISTOW HALL," GOING TO VISIT THE CAPTAIN.

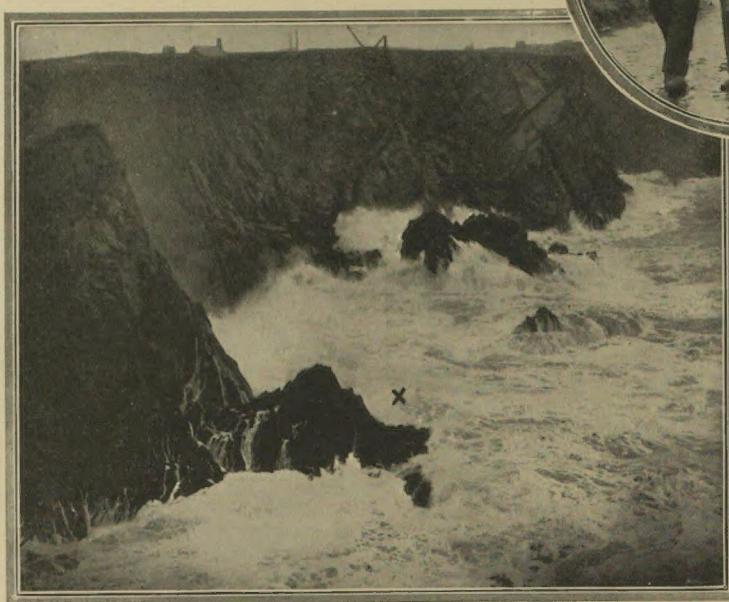
goes to his eldest son. Lord Rendlesham states that his other three daughters are already provided for.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1894) of SIR FREDERICK CHARLES SCOTTER, Bt., of Gresham House, Old Broad Street, and 16, Fitzroy Square, who died on Nov. 26, is proved by his widow, the value of the property being £28,947. Subject to a legacy of £100 to his godchild Wilfred Scotter Owen, the whole of the property goes to his wife.

The will of MR. EDWARD PEMBROKE, of 5, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, and of Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., shipowners, who died on Nov. 14, is proved by three of his sons, who have sworn the value of the property to be £91,175. The testator gives £100 each to the children of his deceased son Edward Lindsay, and the residue equally to his eight children.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1911) of MR. ALFRED GEORGE DIXON, of The Downs, Blundellsands, and of Liverpool, cotton-broker, is now proved, the value of the property

[Continued overleaf.]



THE SCENE OF THE WORST SHIPWRECK ON RECORD ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND: THE BULLERS O' BUCHAN, SHOWING THE TEMPION ROCK (X) ON WHICH THE VESSEL STRUCK. During the fierce gale on January 18 the Liverpool steamer "Wistow Hall," bound from Jarrow to Glasgow, was dashed to pieces at a dangerous point on the wild Aberdeenshire coast called the Bullers o' Buchan, near the village of North Haven. She struck just before 8 a.m., at the foot of the Tempion Rock, a high pinnacle, beside the granite quarry between Boidam and Cruden Bay. The ship broke up in fifteen minutes, and the crew were washed away into the raging surf. The only four survivors of the wreck, out of fifty-seven on board, were Captain W. A. Stoddart and three Lascars, who were dragged into safety by those on shore. One of the rescued Lascars asked to be allowed to visit his captain, who was lying in a neighbouring cottage, and in the upper photograph he is seen being assisted thither. He afterwards identified the body of his brother among his dead shipmates.

Photo, Dawson.

Continental Tyres and DETACHABLE RIMS (MODEL 1912).

The Best

for
All Types of Cars
and
Every Kind of Weather.

In fact, they form
"THE IDEAL COMBINATION."

THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO.,
(GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.,

THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

Birmingham. Bristol. Dublin. Glasgow. Manchester. Newcastle-on-Tyne.



See the Difference made by Antexema

ECZEMA, FACE SPOTS, AND RASHES SPEEDILY CURED

IS your hand the one sore with eczema, disfigured by a rash, or rendered unsightly by some skin eruption? Is the skin of your hand rough, red, chapped or cracked? If so, there's only one thing for you to do. Apply Antexema without a moment's further delay. You will be delighted with the result. The instant relief gained and the cessation of smarting and irritation are most grateful. Your hands will day by day look better and better, until soon you will have hands you will be proud of, hands perfectly free from disfigurement or blemish. It is because of the immediate relief and quick cure that Antexema affords that those cured by Antexema feel so grateful that they are compelled to praise it enthusiastically. W.D., of Llandysil, says that 'half a small bottle of Antexema was quite enough to cure my hands of chronic eczema, after I had suffered for six weeks.'

Never neglect Skin Troubles

The real cause of many of the most irritating and annoying skin troubles is neglect. A slight rash or a patch of red, inflamed pimples is noticed, but the sufferer fancies that the trouble may be safely ignored and that the complaint will cure itself without further effort. Unfortunately, this does not happen, and instead of the skin becoming clear and healthy once again the rash spreads and becomes worse, the pimples come to a head and break, and before long you find yourself suffering from an attack of eczema, or some other skin disease. This is the history of thousands of cases of skin illness.



Before using Antexema.

Some slight trouble that could have been cured by two or three applications of Antexema was neglected: as a result the trouble became worse and worse; untold suffering was endured, all of which was absolutely unnecessary. It might and would have been avoided had the sufferer used Antexema when the trouble first started.

No one need suffer from skin disease. When nature first warns you, the right thing to do is to procure Antexema and at once start to cure yourself. The moment you start with Antexema you find the benefit, and in a very short time you will be thoroughly cured.

A great point in favour of Antexema is that it does not disfigure the user. It often happens that skin sufferers will put up with the discomfort of bad hands rather than apply greasy ointment for everyone to see. In addition, greasy preparations stop up the pores and soil garments, and anything else they come in contact with. Antexema is invisible when it is on the skin. It forms a protective covering to the bad place, which keeps out dust and disease—germs which would otherwise find entrance and hinder a cure or even increase the trouble. At the same time, the healing virtues of Antexema penetrate to the very seat of the trouble, and a thorough cure is soon effected. You can actually see Antexema cure, Antexema is a unique remedy, and cures apparently hopeless cases, when all else has failed.

Antexema cures every Skin Illness.

But Antexema is not merely a cure for bad hands. It cures every form of skin illness, in any part of the body, at any age, and however caused. Eczema of all kinds, pimples, blackheads, bad legs, rashes, eruptions, scalp troubles, and every other diseased, sore, or irritated condition of the skin, are conquered by Antexema.

During the twenty-five years Antexema has been before the public, thousands of grateful letters have been received from cured sufferers, but we make it an inviolable rule to withhold the names and addresses of all who write to us in this way. The following are just two or three extracts from these letters. Mrs. S., of Belvedere, writes: "I found instant relief. Antexema worked like magic. I never knew there was such a wonderful

remedy." Mr. G. B., of Oswestry, says: "Antexema relieved the excruciating pain I had been suffering night and day for five months." Mr. G. R. T., of Windsor, tells us: "I have suffered a great deal with blackheads, but I was quite cured by one small bottle of Antexema." Miss D., of Oxtongue, N.B., writes: "My arm is quite cured after using one bottle of Antexema. It has been bad with eczema for two years." Mrs. S. E., of Maida Vale, says: "I am thankful to say that, after using Antexema for my little boy's face, it is now quite well. Before using Antexema it was bad all over, and the doctors said it was acute eczema." The whole of this journal might be filled with similar testimonies, but these will probably be sufficient to show how marvellously successful Antexema is in every form of skin illness.

Begin your cure to-day.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get a bottle of Antexema to-day. Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes', Taylor's Drug Stores and Lewis and Burrows' supply it at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. Also everywhere in Canada, Australasia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, every British Dominion, and throughout Europe. If you wish to try this genuine British skin remedy beforehand, accept this Free Trial Offer. To all sufferers who write to us, mentioning *The Illustrated London News*, and enclose three penny stamps for interesting booklet, "Skin Troubles," a Free Trial of Antexema and Antexema Soap, the great aid to skin health, will also be forwarded. Send at once to Antexema, Castle Laboratory, Jeffreys Place, London, N.W.

"Antexema"
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

The DOLOMITES in WINTER
CORTINA
(4000 feet)
THE GARDEN OF THE GODS
A Dream of Beauty, Sun and Snow
Six Sunny Days in the Week
Skating (Rink 25,000 sq. ft.)
Skiing, Curling, Tobogganing
Eleven Hotels, Grand and Small—
suit all Tastes and all Pockets.
For Information apply to:
Austrian Travel Bureau, 86, Piccadilly, London, W.
or Winter Sports Information Bureau, 1, Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C. or Winter Committee, Cortina, Tyrol, Austria.

INTERNATIONAL WINTER SPORTS COMPETITIONS AT CHAMONIX (Mont Blanc)
Under perfect conditions of climate and organisation.
February 4th to 11th.
Ask for Illustrated Booklet, "Winter Holidays in the Blue Skies,"

AT THE NEAREST TOURIST AGENCY,
or P.L.M. Railway, 179-180 Piccadilly, W.

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Drapers, Stores, Hairdressers,
Everywhere. 6d. & 1/- the Box.
Hair Wavers.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1/-, by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmens, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Invaluable for DIARRHOEA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Of all Chemists, 2/- 3/- 4/-

Angelus
THE WORLD-FAMED
PLAYER PIANOS
which is undoubtedly due to their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability and Moderate Prices.
SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, Ltd.,
(Dept. M), Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent St., London.

GILLOTT'S PENS
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S WELCOME PEN
Sample Box of 15 assorted Pens, 3d. post free from JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 37, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE,
AND REQUIRE NO SKILL
TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls
TRY OUR

"IMPERIAL"
CURLERS.

Same Price

12 CURLERS IN BOX.

Post Free for 8 Stamp
OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF
SPRINGFIELD
IMITATIONS.
The CUPID
box is
TRADE MARK
for right
hand
labeled, blue

Wholesale only, R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd.,

BENNET STREET, W., & CITY ROAD, E.C.

LONDON, E.C.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge,
most agreeable to take.

FOR
CONSTIPATION,
Hæmorrhoids, Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

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being £154,304. He gives £10,000 to his son, William Galloway; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter, Dorothea Margaret; £500 and his residence and furniture to his wife; £500 to Ellen Dixon; £6000, in trust, for his brother William James; £3000, in trust, for his sister Margaret; £1500, in trust, for his nephews Cecil and Gerald Dixon; £200 each to the executors; £750 each to his nephews James Dixon, Hugo Dixon, and Roger Dixon, and to his niece, Dora Dixon; and the residue to his wife for life, and then for his son and daughter, in such shares as she may appoint.

The will and codicil of MR. GEORGE WALTER DAVIDSON, of 167, Queen's Gate, are proved by the widow, Captain John Humphry Davidson, D.S.O., son, and George Digby Pepys, the value of the property being £172,054. The testator gives £1000, the furniture, jewels, motor-cars, etc., and during widowhood the income from £100,000 and the use of his house in Queen's Gate, to his wife; £100 each to his children; £200 each to the executors; £100 each to the children of his deceased brother, the Rev. John T. Davidson; and the residue, in trust, for his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Caroline Countess of Seafield, Cullen House, Banff; Castle Gordon, Elgin; and Balmacaan House, Inverness, personal estate £210,094
Mr. Joseph Robert Heaven, 24, Grosvenor Square, and Forest of Birse, Aboyne £149,728
Mr. William Herbert James, Weston-super-Mare £129,712
Mr. Alfred Phippen Welch, Canevian, Bridgnorth £129,272
Mr. William Sheppard Hoare, Croft Lodge, Highgate £114,935
Mr. Brooke Robinson, Barfield House, near Warwick, for many years M.P. for Dudley £78,685
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Pearson Crozier, D.L., Westhill, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight £74,203
Mr. Michael Michael Rodocanachi, 58, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, and Cecils, Worthing £65,096
Rev. Meredith Hamer, Elmhurst Hall, Staffs £64,557

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